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LEAGUE'S VARIED PROBLEMS.

WAR, TARIFFS, DRUGS AND MANDATES.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES HARD AT WORK.

ANIMATED DEBATES.

Geneva, Sept. 18.
It was officially announced this afternoon that the representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions, with the exception of the Irish Free State, which has already signed, will to-morrow afternoon sign the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
The Third Committee of the Assembly to-day adopted Lord Cecil's resolution regarding a model treaty for strengthening the means of preventing war.
Lord Cecil invited the Council of the League to request the Committee of Arbitration and Security to consider at the earliest possible moment the drafting of a General Convention on the lines of a Treaty, which could be referred to the Governments of Members for their consideration prior to the holding of the next Assembly.
Cordial Approval.
The Third Committee cordially approved Lord Cecil's views.
Another long debate took place in the Third Committee regarding the draft Convention for financial assistance to States menaced by aggression. Owing to the difficulty found in framing a satisfactory Article One it was decided to postpone till next year further consideration of the proposal.
Tariff Holiday.
In the course of a discussion of the tariff holiday suggested by Mr. William Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, spokesmen of the British Dominions emphasised that the younger countries of the world must be entitled to impose tariffs in order to protect their growing industries.
The matter was fully discussed by the Second Committee of the Assembly, the Economic Committee, and it was revealed that while there was an agreement with the spirit of the proposal, the difficulties were thought to be almost insuperable.
Sir Geoffrey Corbett, who is representing India on the Committee, made it clear that India would find herself unable to support any resolution, or participate in any conference which would bind her to refrain from increasing her customs duties for a period of years.

PALESTINE EVENTS.

The Sixth Committee, which deals with Mandates, adopted a report on the work of the Mandates Commission, with a resolution renewing an expression of confidence in the work of the Commission, expressing profound regret at the recent untoward events in Palestine and complete confidence in the enquiry instituted by the Mandatory Power, and trusting order would be speedily restored, with a view to preventing a recurrence of the incidents.
The resolution also expressed the hope that the institution of Mandates would continue to pursue the ideals of civilisation.
Slavery and Drugs.
The Sixth Committee also adopted a report on slavery, with a resolution postponing further consideration of the British proposal to revive the temporary Commission on Slavery, but urgently requesting States which have not yet ratified or acceded to the Slavery Convention of September 25th, 1926, to do so.
An animated debate arose during to-day's meeting of the Fifth Committee. The debate concerned the illicit traffic in drugs.
The discussion revealed a distinct tendency to favour a complete change of method in combating the traffic by the abandonment of Government control in favour of the limitation of manufacture. All the speakers favoured limitation, and some advocated limitation coupled with rationing.—*Reuter*

OUTER MONGOLIA MOBILISING.

Changchun, Sept. 18.
A message to the Reuko Agency states that according to information emanating from a White Russian source the Outer Mongolia (Soviet) Government has ordered the mobilisation of all males between the ages of 20 and 40, and has ordered two cavalry divisions, commanded by Russian officers, to move to the Chinese frontier.
The report adds that preparations are going on to move another 50,000 troops according to the development of the Sino-Russian situation.—*Reuter*

CAVALRY DIVISIONS SENT TO CHINESE BORDER.

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LEFTIST LEADER IN HONGKONG.

WANG CHING-WEI REPORTED TO BE HERE.

COLLEAGUES COMING.

Shanghai, Sept. 19.
The North China Daily News learns from a reliable source that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the leader of the Kuomintang Left Wing, has arrived in Hongkong, and that he will leave for Shanghai in three or four weeks' time.
The N. C. D. News states that with his return to the Far East interesting political developments are expected as it is reported that he will soon become the head of the National Government.
In view of this report, it is interesting to note that Mrs. Liao Chung-hoi, Mr. Ho Hsiang-yen and Mrs. Chang Fat-kwei, all noted members of the Kuomintang Left Wing, left for Hongkong on the President Fok yesterday "for a world tour."
It is rumoured in Hongkong today that Mr. Chen Kuei-po, Mr. Wang Ching-wei's right-hand man, is also in the Colony. The accuracy of the information, and that of the N. C. D. News, cannot be ascertained.
Another Reuter Shanghai message says that Mr. Sun Fo and his family, Gen. Chan Ming-shu, Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Mr. Teng Yen-hua (Canton Reconstruction Commissioner) and Mr. Fan Chi-wu (Canton Finance Commissioner) are leaving for the south on the President Jefferson on Saturday.

ILLEGAL LEVY ON MERCHANDISE.

SHANTUNG GOVERNMENT'S LATEST EXPLOIT.

Chefoo, Sept. 19.
The Shantung Provisional Government, having closed the Goods Tax Office, has opened a new organisation named the Shantung Local Goods Consolidation Levy Office.
Local business is at a standstill, the merchants refusing to ship or to take delivery of goods.
It is understood that this new levy in many instances is higher than the old Goods Tax, while it is laid down that it must be paid again when goods are transhipped, or received from the hinterland.
Muping and Fushanhsien are exempt from the inside levy. The merchants are strongly protesting through their Chambers of Commerce.—*Reuter*

BRITISH COLONIAL ENTERPRISE.

BIG PROGRESS IN COTTON GROWING.

Barcelona, Sept. 18.
The fourteenth international cotton congress opened at the Town Hall, Barcelona, to-day. There were over five hundred delegates present, including representatives of Great Britain, Egypt, India and Japan.
Mr. Howarth, one of the British delegates, in the course of one of the opening speeches, detailed the progress of cotton growing in British colonies. He said that in the last twenty-five years, three million bales had been produced in countries where cotton-growing was formerly unknown.—*Reuter*

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DEBATE ON BUDGET OPENS.

WEAKNESSES EXPOSED BY THE UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Sai Kung Road Condemned as Premature, Mr. Braga Dissenting.

OPPOSITION TO R.N.V.R. VOTE.

The apparently recent awakening of livelier interest in the Colony's affairs, the signs of greater public-spiritedness generally, lent added importance to the opening of the debate, in the Legislative Council this afternoon, on the Budget for 1930.
The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock led the Unofficial Members in a close scrutiny of the Government's proposals, and in drawing attention to the numerous schemes of vital concern to the Colony omitted from consideration. The Hon. Sir Shouson Chow addressed the Council on behalf of the three Chinese members, and other speeches were delivered by the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton and the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, who confined himself, in the main, to the special requirements of Kowloon.
The Government intimated that they would reserve their replies until the next meeting of Council, which will be held on Monday.
The Unofficials do not view the Budget with favour, are unanimously of the opinion that the formation of a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve is unnecessary and calculated to affect detrimentally the H.K.V.D.C. regard the Sai Kung motor road as premature, (Mr. Braga dissenting from this view,) and urge proceeding with other urgent requirements—a new Gaol, a new G.C.H., a new City Hall, etc.—in preference.
The ground is covered most exhaustively, from the point of view of future as well as present requirements.
The Hon. Sir Shouson Chow alone makes reference to the Report of the Salaries Commission, and then in passing while drawing attention to the rising cost of administration.

SHING MUN DELAY CRITICISED.

The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., opening the debate said:
"Your Excellency, As the Senior Unofficial Member, I have been asked by my Unofficial Colleagues to make the main speech dealing with the Estimates for 1930 on behalf of all the Unofficial Members; after which some of my Honourable friends will, in due course, as is customary, make certain observations of their own."
In the matter of the 'Sai Kung Road only my Honourable friend Mr. Braga does not see eye to eye with the rest of us, and he will doubtless indicate, in due course, his reasons for that dissent.
At the outset, Sir, we have to confess that we find the Budget for 1930 somewhat uninspiring and disappointing.
In his remarks on the first Reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1930, the Honourable Colonial Secretary admitted in effect that the Government had not adopted a forward policy in material works, and this is obviously so when one comes to consider some of the Colony's pressing needs which still await fulfilment.
One of the foremost of such needs is a new Government Civil Hospital.
G.C.H. and Asylum.
Our Government Civil Hospital is hopelessly out of date. It goes back to the early days of the Colony and an entirely new structure is one of our most pressing needs. It is difficult to keep clean and is unhygienic according to modern ideas. It is also at times very overcrowded. There is no isolation block—the maternity wing is inadequate—the X-ray room is damp and unsuitably located.
In his speech on the Budget for 1929 (see Hongkong Hansard for 1929, at page 74) the Honourable Mr. E. R. Hallifax then acting Colonial Secretary, after stating that expenditure for a new Government Civil Hospital must be faced in the near future, said that "expenditure for beginning the Government Civil Hospital at least will, I expect, be asked in the Estimates for 1930," and it is very disappointing to the Unofficial Members to see that no provision for the long-promised up-to-date Hospital is contained in the Estimates now being presented to us.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

In connexion with the Hospital we desire also to suggest that there should be two resident Doctors, and that more Chinese Probationer Nurses should be trained, if possible.
We should like to add a few remarks, on subjects cognate to the Hospital, namely, dispensaries and clinics.
In his interesting Report on Malaya, Ceylon and Java, which was presented to Parliament in December, 1928, the Right Honourable Mr. Ormsby Gore referred to the excellent work which was being done in the Federated Malay States by travelling dispensaries, which "quite apart from their value to the sick population, have a tremendous propaganda value in inducing villagers to have recourse to diagnosis and treatment."
We note with pleasure that this principle has been recognised on a small scale in the provision of a Harbour Dispensary launch; item No. 50 on page 48 of the Estimates. This principle might be extended with advantage to outlying districts of the New Territories.
Mr. Ormsby Gore also mentions the numerous clinics which have been established in Singapore—for men and for women—for dealing with venereal disease and the extensive instruction which is given there for combating that deadly complaint. In this matter of the provision of clinics and instruction this Colony appears to be behind Singapore.

THE PRISON.

Our prison accommodation is very insufficient. A few years ago, we thought that we were well on the way to better times but the fine new edifice which we had visualised at the first trumpet-blast of financial depression, and we are left with \$300,000 worth of foundations now buried under the sands of Kai Tak.
Moreover, the accommodation in the Asylum, which is now grandiloquently described in the Estimates as a Mental Hospital, is most defective; the quarters being cramped and there being no proper exercise ground for the inmates.
The prison is overcrowded, and the proposal to erect a printing shop within the prison at a cost of \$100,000 will make congestion even worse. On this ground alone the Unofficial members are unanimously opposed to the printing scheme.
More over to sink at the present time \$100,000 into a building that may before long be demolished with the removal of the Gaol to a larger and more suitable site is a waste of public money for the sanction of the expenditure of which the Unofficial members feel they are constrained to withhold their approval.

Printing in The Gaol.

Whilst conceding that printing is a suitable occupation for certain classes of prisoners, we are opposed to the enlargement of the printing appliances in the present Gaol for the following reasons:
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Water Problems.

Another pressing need is an adequate water-supply.
It seems most regrettable that your Excellency is not even now able to lay before us definite water-works extension proposals under the second section of the Shing Mun scheme, seeing that the full needs of Hongkong Island are not (as we gather from Mr. Henderson's Reports) met under present arrangements, and even with the pipe-line across the Harbour and the building of the Aberdeen Reservoir, up to a later period than the year 1932.
Also it must be borne in mind that the construction of the big Shing Mun dam, which apparently is the corner-stone of the second section scheme, will take many years to complete even after the plans for it have been drawn up and decided on.

"JIMMY" THOMAS IN GOOD HUMOUR.

THE EMPIRE'S COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER!

CANADA'S RESPONSE.

London, Sept. 18.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, who is popularly known as the Minister of Employment arrived in Liverpool to-day on his return from Canada.
He was very happy regarding the trip, and in the course of an interview he said: "I am completely satisfied with the results of my visit. I certainly hope, and feel sure, it will contribute to the solution of unemployment in that, as a direct result of my visit, Canada will take more coal and steel and other things from Great Britain which at present she takes from other countries."
"Of course I cannot specify. I must lay my proposals and any results in connexion with my tour before Cabinet and before Parliament. I have not asked Canada to take things from us which she produces herself, but I felt I was entitled to put in a strong claim having regard to the Home country being her largest single purchaser of wheat; apart from the ties of Empire. When I made comparisons of the amount she purchased from us as compared with the United States, I found Canada very ready to listen to the claim I was urging. Canada knows we are her best customers now and I urged her to reciprocate in the direction I have indicated."
"I propose to call a meeting of all interested business parties in our country so that the necessary steps may be taken to give practical effect to my efforts."
"All this is only consistent with my statement when I took office—that there is no remedy for unemployment by artificial means. The real solution is to get customers. I know it is an unusual step for a British Cabinet Minister to take the role of a commercial traveller. But the cause necessitates it and the result justifies it."
Mr. Thomas admitted that he took out Canada, samples of British coal, of which tests were made. Orders would be placed for British coal as a result.—*British Wireless*

PREMIER VISITS HIS MAJESTY.

AN OVERNIGHT STAY AT SANDRINGHAM.

London, Sept. 18.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald motored to Sandringham to-day to visit the King.
The Premier, who was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Isabel MacDonald, will stay overnight at Sandringham, returning to London to-morrow.
The Prince of Wales is at present with the King and Queen at Sandringham.—*British Wireless*

A RED TURNED PINK.

M. FRUMKIN DISMISSED FROM POSITION.

Moscow, Sept. 18.
The Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union has dismissed the Vice-Commissioner of Finance, M. Frumkin, from his position.
Mr. Frumkin's dismissal follows his prominent identification recently with the Right Wing movement in the Communist Party.—*Reuter*

Mr. Wong Chak-nam, of 36, Kowloon Tong, was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning for allowing a dog to be at large without a muzzle. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

As a sequel to a burglary committed at the residence of Mr. G. A. V. Hall, at 329, Kowloon Tong, a pawnbroker was charged at Kowloon this morning for failing to detain a man when a clock stolen during the burglary was taken in pawn. The case was adjourned, as the Magistrate held that the summons was taken out under the wrong section.

MORE EVIDENCE IN MURDER TRIAL.

FIGHT OVER 20 CENTS RECALLED.

DECEASED DESCRIBED AS BETTER FIGHTER.

TO-DAY'S HEARING.

The trial of Yung Kwai-tin, who is charged with the murder of Ah Tsai, alias Yeng Lek-hong, at Cross Street, Wanchai, on the afternoon of July 25, was continued before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Criminal Sessions this morning, when a witness spoke to having seen the accused and Ah Tsai fighting three days previously over a matter of 20 cents.
Mr. Somerset Fitzroy is for the Crown, and Mr. Hin Shing Lo, instructed by Mr. W. D. Owen, of Messrs. Hastings, Denny and Bowley, is defending.
Li Tak, working at stall 84, Cross Street, said that on the afternoon in question at 4.30 he saw two men walking in opposite directions. One man was carrying an object about a foot in length and was dressed in dark clothing.
In reply to Mr. Lo, witness said the street was crowded, as it was the busiest part of the day. Witness heard the noise of a quarrel at the opposite stall, after which he saw the two men walk away. He did not hear any swearing.
Another witness, gave similar evidence, adding that he could not recognise the man carrying the article. He said there was a lot of people walking up and down the street.
Collapsed in Street.
Chan Yip said he saw a man run along Tai Yuen Street and collapse outside witness's house. He went downstairs and was helping the man to rise when another man produced some Chinese medicine powder which witness applied to a wound on the stricken man's chest.
Mr. Philip Chan, No. 8, Tai Yuen Street, spoke of rendering first aid and bandaging the wound. Sub-Inspector Mr. Murphy of C.I.D. Dept. No. 2, Police Station, said he saw accused at 10.30 the same night and examined his body. Witness found ten abrasions which were at least two days old as they all bore scabs. When arrested accused was dressed in dark clothes.
Cause of Injuries.
In reply to Mr. Lo, witness said he could not say whether the abrasions had been caused by fighting or by falling down.
When Mr. Lo suggested that the abrasions were caused by the accused scratching himself, witness said he did not know.
A coal cooler said he knew both accused and Ah Tsai. On July 22 he saw them fighting with their fists outside the door of a medicine shop at the junction of Stone Nullah Lane and Cross Street. The fight arose when accused asked Ah Tsai to return 20 cents. Ah Tsai said he would not give the money, whereupon accused struck him and Ah Tsai fought back. The couple were separated by some coolies and walked along the street for a short distance when they again started to fight.
Rolled Down Street.
After they had both fallen to the ground and had rolled down the street to a side channel, they were again separated and that ended the fight.
Witness added that so far as he knew, that was the only trouble between them.
Cross-examined by Mr. Hing Shing Lo, witness was asked whether prisoner was a generous person who was always willing to lend the money he carried to other men.
Witness replied that prisoner was not that kind of man, adding "You can hardly borrow a cent from him."
Better Fighter.
In reply to questions regarding the fight on July 22, witness said Ah Tsai was a better fighter than prisoner, who could not stand one blow and was easily knocked down.
The trial is proceeding.

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FILIPINO FOUND GUILTY.

TEN YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT AND BIRCHING.

Sentence of ten year's imprisonment with hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch, was the sentence passed by Mr. Justice J. R. Wood on Luis Oliva, who was found guilty yesterday afternoon at the Criminal Sessions on charges of rape and indecent assault of Mrs. Natividad Frailadonna, employed at No. 5, King's Terrace, Kowloon, and common assault on her husband.

The case for the Crown concluded at 11.15 and the accused put forward his defence when the Court resumed.

Accused's Story.

Accused referred to Mr. Frailadonna's evidence as to his remaining outside the room for 15 minutes and said that a wife was a most precious thing and it was the duty of her husband to protect her. If he had told the truth, he had sufficient time to call 20 policemen in order to prevent harm being done and have the man arrested.

After saying the evidence against him was all lies, accused went on to say that Nati had sat beside him during meals in the past and she had given the evidence in order to enhance her reputation with her husband and be accepted in his eyes. Both the wife and husband had said they were not heard when it was remembered that the incident was alleged to have occurred at dinner time and there were people in adjoining flats.

In Love with Each Other.

Speaking of the letter Nati said she wrote to him on June 20, saying she did not wish to have anything more to do with him, accused asked if that evidence could be believed as they went and had their photographs taken together afterwards. Also he stated, the woman had told a lie as to the date of the letter in order to keep her reputation.

It was clear, he continued, that they (accused and Nati) were in love with each other.

Accused also alleged that he told Sgt. Fitches he had an important letter in a pocket of his coat among his clothes at a hotel, but Sgt. Fitches changed that letter for another one without his (accused's) knowledge. When Sgt. Fitches arrested him no knife was found on him.

An Elaborate Conspiracy?

In his summing-up, his Lordship pointed out that not only did accused have certain letters in his possession but the girl consented to have her photograph taken with him. They had it in evidence that the girl had been accused twice on each of two different days. They further had the admission of the girl that she went out shopping to buy herself a ring with her own money in his company. All the facts tended to show that the relations between the two had a certain amount of the character of relations between normal lovers. That was what the accused claimed.

He suggested, continued his Lordship, that the woman had offended against her husband and she had desired to put herself on a good relationship with him. For that reason, accused suggested that the woman had conspired to bring the charges. If there was a conspiracy then four persons must be in it, the mistress and the barber who gave evidence, together with the complainants. In prosecution of a conspiracy, the woman must have submitted herself to the man for the purpose of establishing the first charges. The woman must also have submitted to a further indignity for establishing the second charges.

If, said his Lordship, the story told for the Crown was false, then one had to find that the conspiracy included all those people. If that was so, then it was a very elaborate conspiracy. The story told for the Crown was curious, but it

BAG SNATCHERS.

EUROPEAN LADIES ROBBED IN CITY.

Two European ladies were the victims of snatchers yesterday. Mrs. W. J. Hanna, while carrying a rattan basket and passing along Ice House Street yesterday forenoon, about 11.30, was accosted by a Chinese who snatched her basket, containing \$15 in bank notes, and a monthly ticket for the Peak Tram, as well as a cheque book issued by the Mercantile Bank. The thief approached the lady from behind, and succeeded in making off with the booty.

Mrs. J. McLeod was victimised about noon yesterday while walking along Wyndham Street. She was robbed by a young Chinese of about 18, who succeeded in making off with her handbag containing \$7 and a bunch of keys. Police are investigating a complaint by Miss Heather Angel, of the Forbes-Russell Comedy Company, who states that she either lost or was robbed of, a considerable sum in rupees and Straits Settlements dollars during Tuesday night.

Miss Angel left a bag containing the money at the Theatre Royal during her performance there on Tuesday, and afterwards took her bag back to the Peninsula Hotel, where she is staying.

Yesterday morning Miss Angel discovered that the envelope in which she had left the notes had been removed, but the other contents of the bag were untouched.

"RED" LITERATURE.

TWO CHINESE GET YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

Charged with the possession of seditious documents two young Chinese who were arrested last month outside the Naval Yard, were sentenced to a total of 12 months' hard labour at the conclusion of the case before Mr. A.W.G. H. Grantham at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

A translation of the documents showed that the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway was made an occasion for a fresh denunciation of "Capitalists" and "Imperialists," the pamphlets being issued over the name of the "Young Men's Association of the Two Kwangs."

had been told in a straightforward manner.

Curious Features.

There were, however, some curious features. The husband remained outside the door while the alleged offences were being committed without attempting to get assistance although help was close at hand. Also, if the story was true, it was curious that accused should have waited afterwards and followed the husband and wife for some distance along the road before he entered a barber's shop. With regard to the knife, accused had no knife on him when arrested.

After a retirement lasting 40 minutes, the jury brought in verdicts of guilty on all three charges.

10 Years and Birch.

Addressing accused, his Lordship said that while the jury had been in retirement he had been considering the evidence very carefully and he would have brought in the same verdict himself. Accused had behaved in a most brutal manner to the woman and it was his (his Lordship's) duty to protect women in the Colony. He proposed to inflict a sentence which accused had fully earned for himself and which, he hoped, would act as a deterrent to other men who might be thinking of acting in the same way.

On the first count he would go to prison for ten years with hard labour and receive 24 strokes with the birch. For indecent assault he would be imprisoned for two years with hard labour and for common assault on the woman's husband, the sentence of the Court was that he should be imprisoned for one year with hard labour. The sentences would run concurrently.

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TRY

CAPSTAN

MR. THOMAS RETURNS.

OPTIMISTIC REGARDING HIS VISIT TO CANADA.

London, Sept. 18.

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and hoped and felt it would contribute towards a solution of Britain's unemployment problem by Canada taking coal, steel, and other things which she at present takes from other countries.

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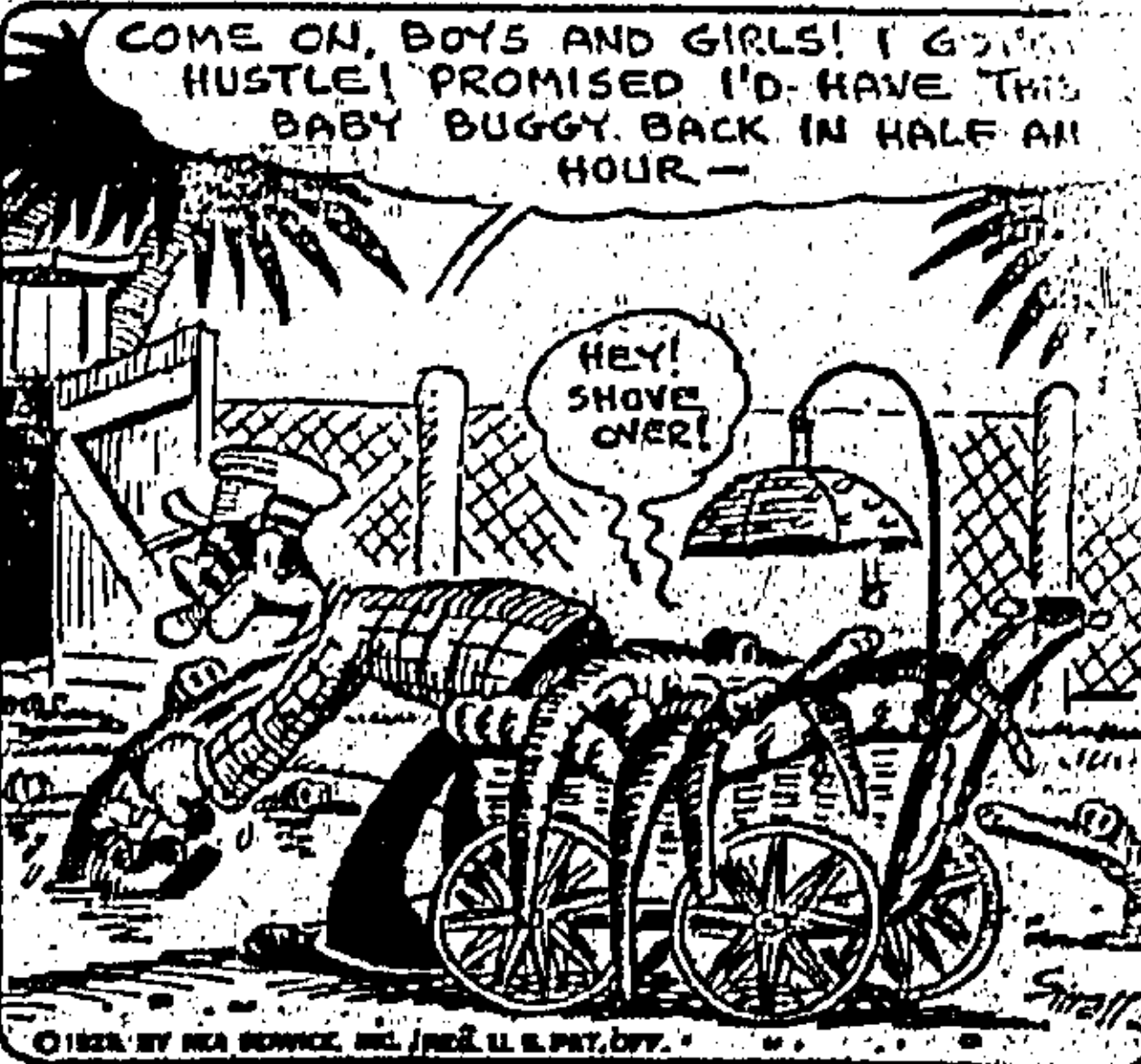
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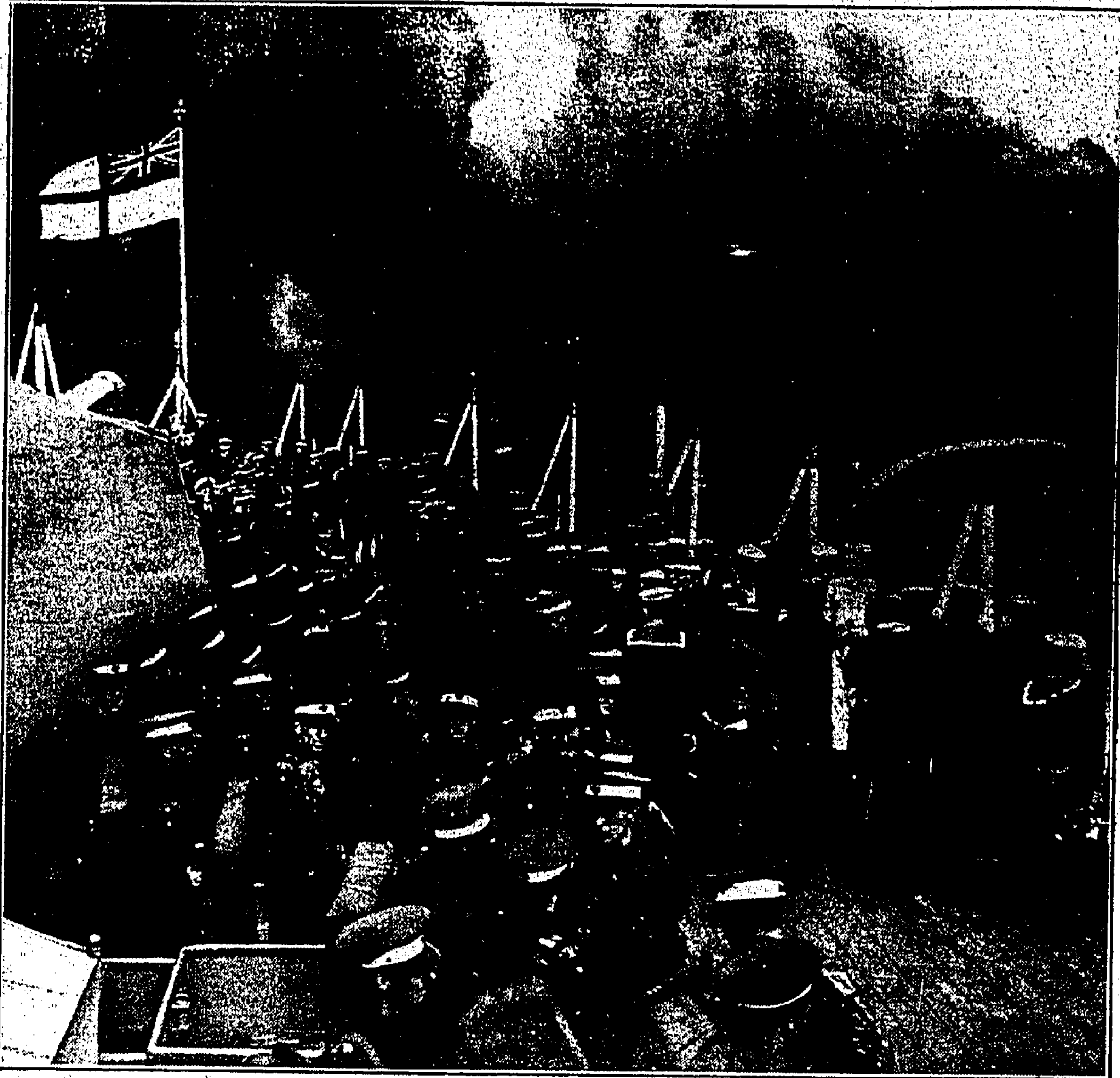
SALESMAN SAM

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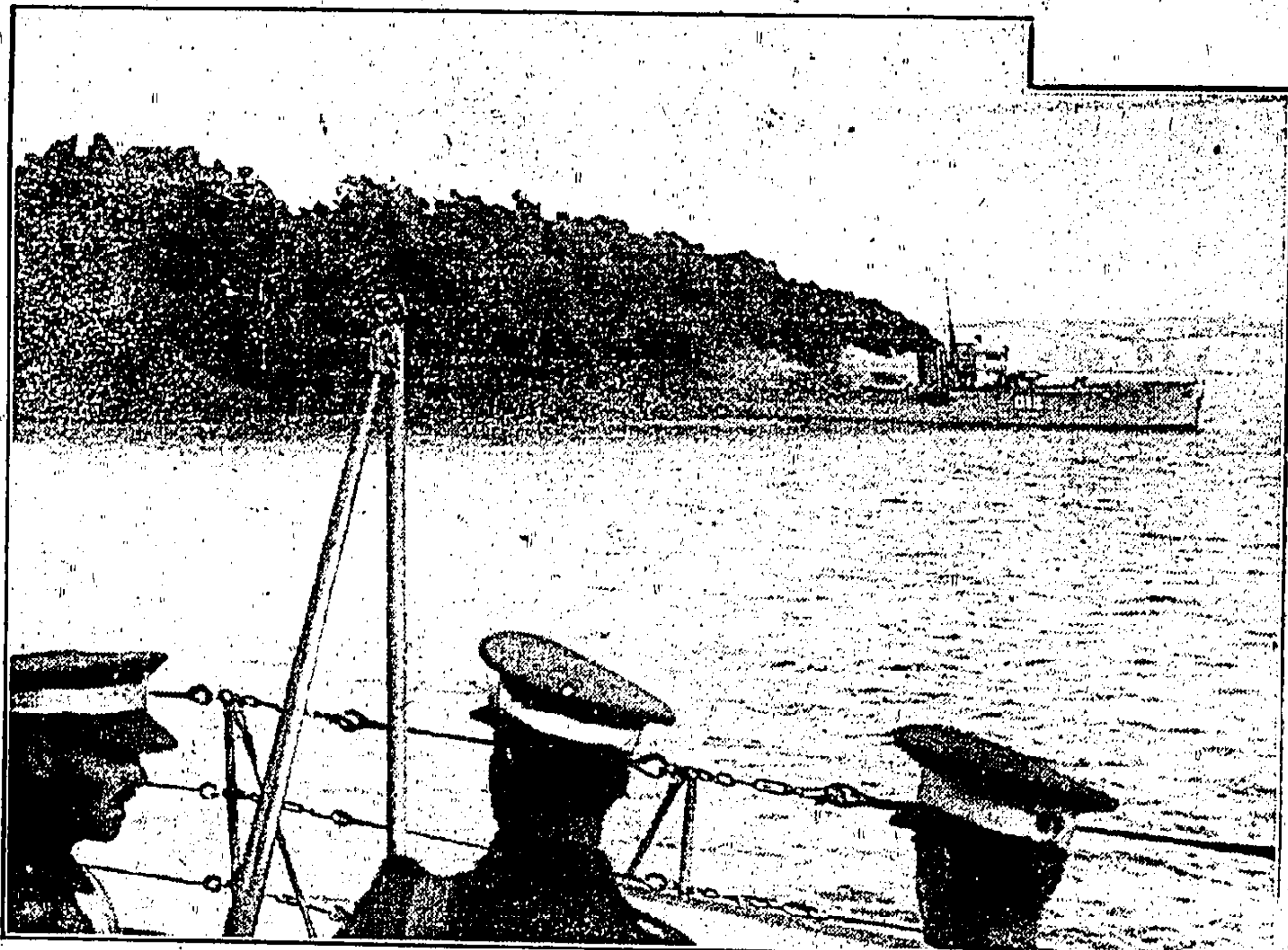
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Territorial exercises in Sussex: Invasion of England. The Royal Navy co-operated in the exercises of the 47th Territorial Division, who are in camp in the neighbourhood of Brighton. Overnight a skeleton force was embarked in H. M. S. Iron Duke and was landed at Newhaven under the protection of a smoke screen from a Torpedo-boat Destroyer. Our picture shows the troops in the Iron Duke waiting to disembark. (Times copyright).



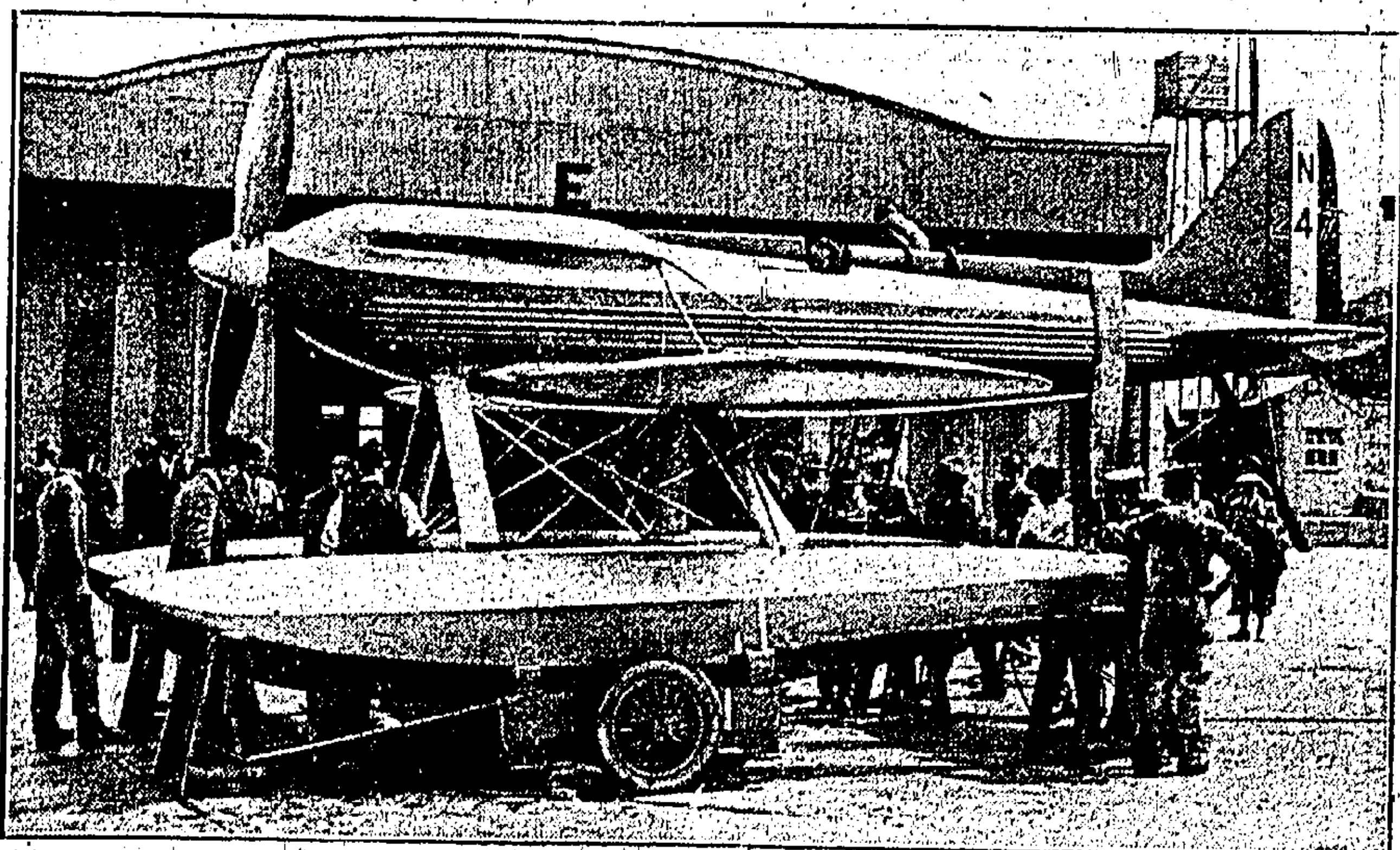
Territorial exercises in Sussex: Invasion of England. The Torpedo-boat Destroyer laying the smoke screen for the protection of the skeleton "Grayland" force. The landing was watched by a large number of holiday-makers. (Times copyright).



The well-dressed girl in 2029 A. D. will wear this attire, including top hat, for all evening occasions, according to Miss Merna Kennedy shown above. Miss Kennedy is one of the most charming of Hollywood's many cinema beauties and even though we may not live to see it, Merna's ideas doesn't seem at all bad.



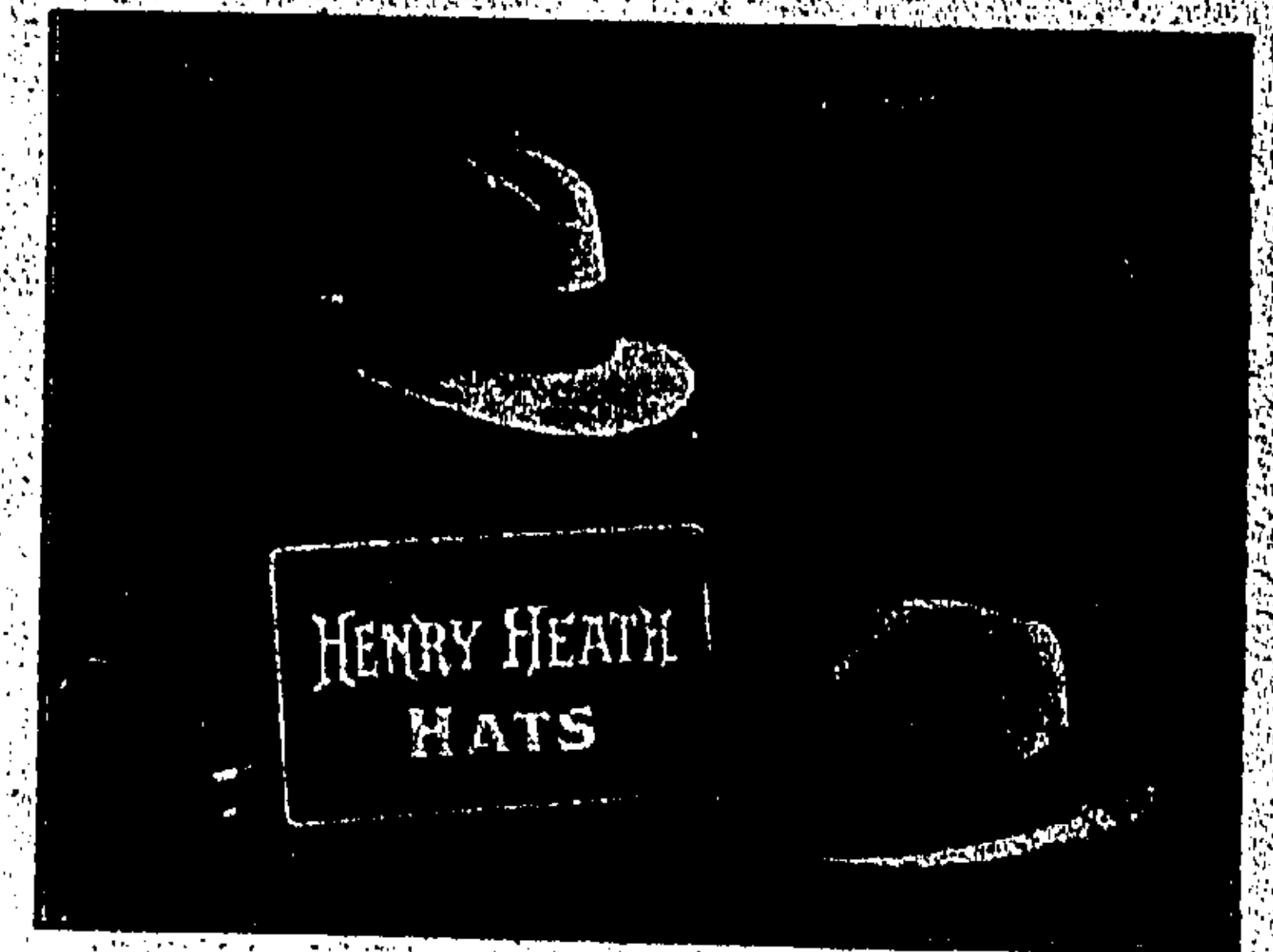
Many visitors took advantage of the opportunity to learn something about the Fleet and the life of its personnel when Chatham Navy Week opened recently. A party is seen inspecting a gun on H. M. S. Vindictive. (Times copyright).



Another photograph showing the fastest aeroplane in the world, the Super Marine Rolls-Royce S-6, in which Flying Officer Waghorn won the Schneider Cup and in which Squadron Leader Orlebar flew at an average speed of 357.7 miles an hour, achieving a pace of 368.8 m.p.h. in one particular lap. The photo was taken at Calshot during the trials. (Times copyright).



The Osaka Middle School baseball team, champions of North Kyushu, Japan, who are now playing a series of games in Shanghai are shown disembarking from the Shanghai Maru.



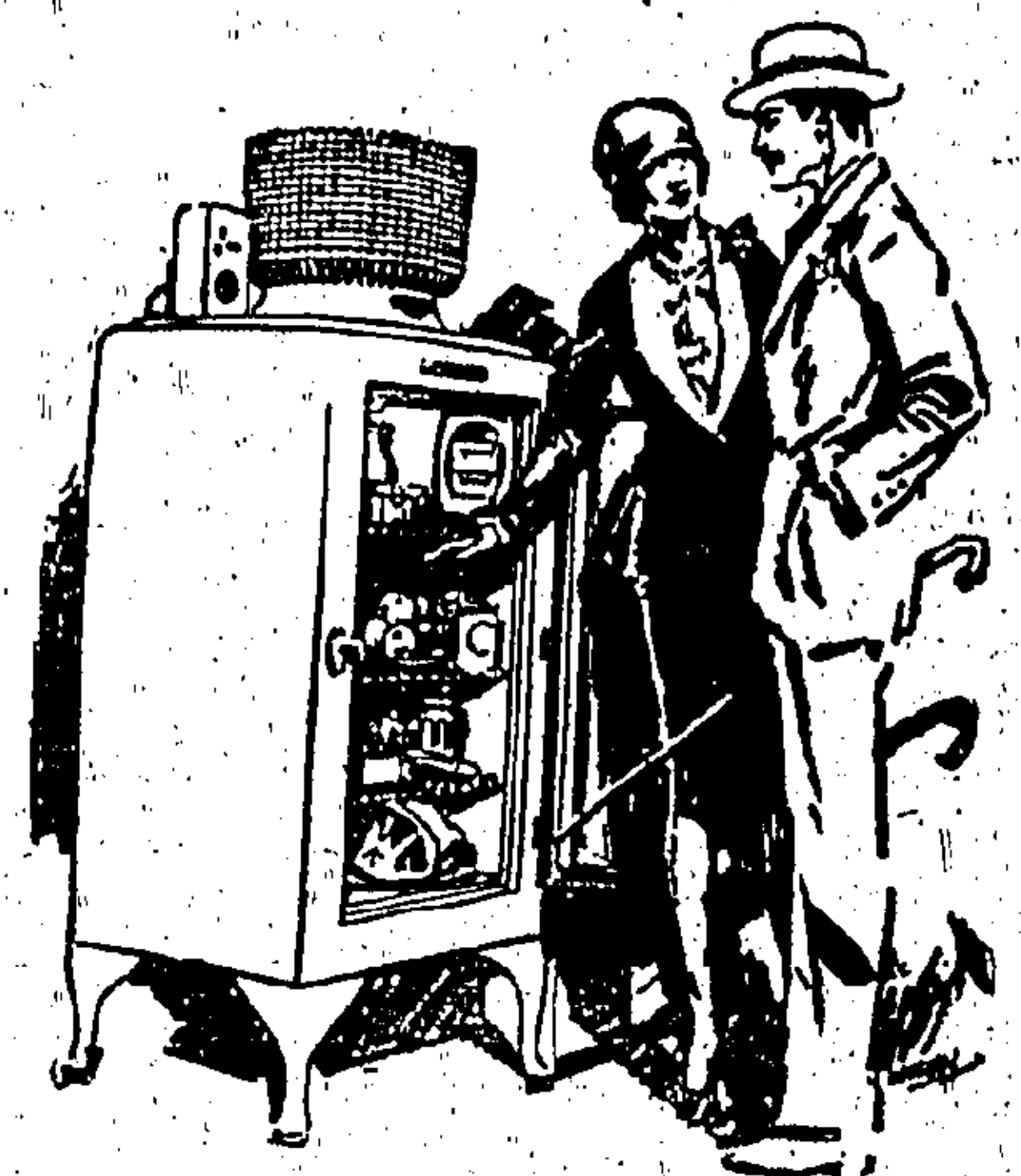
For business or pleasure, for formal or informal occasions, the Henry Heath Hat is, by choice of the well-dressed man, the "correct" headwear—always.

Faultless in style—comfortable in wear.

AN ASSORTMENT OF NEWEST COLOURS AND APPROVED SHAPES NOW ON SHOW AT

Mackintosh's

**INVESTIGATE!—
BE FAIR TO YOURSELF.**



Over 300,000 owners and not one has spent a CENT on repairs.

GENERAL ELECTRIC Refrigerator

On view at the Showrooms of—

The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
The General Electric Co., of China Ltd.
and
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents

David House

87-89, Des Voeux Road Central.

Whiteaways
WHITEAWAYS LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

THE IMPROVED "REGIS"
TEA CLOTH
TRAY CLOTH · RUNNER.

THE
"REGIS"
NAPERY.

Very dainty cloths with fast coloured borders. Pure White, centres of fine linen finished Cambric. Fancy hemstitched as sketch, Rose, Lemon, Sage Orange, or Hello borders in the following sizes:—

Tray Cloths 14 by 20 ins.	55 cts. each.
" " 16 by 24 ins.	75 cts. each.
" " 30 by 30 ins.	\$1.25 each.
" " 36 by 36 ins.	\$1.75 each.
Duchess Sets.	\$1.75 sat.

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S WANTS

25 WORDS — ONE DOLLAR

(\$1.50 IF NOT PREPAID)

The following replies have been received:—

195, 301, 401, 505, 511, 144, 363, 371,
474, 378, 381, 485, 411, 426, 427, 443, 445
455, 461, 462, 465, 474, 476, 486, 505, 512,
545, 547, 556, 557, 558.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Nurse for two small girls on the Peak. Live in. Reply Box No. 550, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Smart accurate Typist with good knowledge of Spanish, and has been through a Course of "General Office Routine," willing to start with a moderate salary, seeks position.

Peak resident shortly leaving Hongkong, can thoroughly recommend baby wash amah. Has been employed for over four years, and is most reliable and capable. Available from 1st October. Write Box No. 553, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY.—Second-hand Lawn Mower 14"–16". Perfect condition. Write Box No. 559, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PAKHOL.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Two well-built Bungalows, each in its own compound, in good condition, standing in plot of land 460 by 200 feet, freehold. Registered at H.B.M. Consulate. Five large rooms in each, with wide verandahs all round, ample servants' quarters with chair houses and stables. \$25,000 Hongkong Currency. Apply to the Secretary, Church Missionary Society, East Parade Ground, Canton.

FOR SALE.

PIANO upright iron grand specially built for climate. Polished black, good tone, condition new sacrifice \$250 reply C. Booker, 4 "A" Block, Kennedy Road.

FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, 3 roomed Bungalow. Write Secretary, Post Office Box No. 22.

FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, two semi-detached 5 roomed HOUSE, with tennis court and garage to each house. Write Secretary, Post Office Box No. 22.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

55 The Peak, lately occupied by Dr. Harston and adjoining the Peak Hospital. Unfurnished. Convenient, comfortable and cool. Six rooms and Dressing room. Four bathrooms, hot and cold water. Modern sanitation. Gas and Electric Light. Use of Tennis Court. Suitable for a Mess of five, or could be easily divided to suit two couples. Close to Tram Station and Motor Road. Apply:

THE HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.
Exchange Building.

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island, Ready for Occupation.
Five-Bedroom and Six-Bedroom APARTMENTS.
with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.
Apply to—
CREDIT FONCIER
D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

MASSIEUR R. HIN DZU.
AS-EUSE. HONDA.
AS-EUSE. KIS. KI.

Recommended for many years by Government Civil Hospital, Peak Hospital, etc., and by all the local doctors.
No. 24, Wyndham Street. Tel. 64945.

MOTO NO

HAND & ELECTRIC
MASSAGE

No. 31B, Top Floor, Wyndham St., Hongkong.

New Advertisements

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Sixth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Monday, 14th October, 1929, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries close at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, 30th September, 1929.

G. R. NOTICE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Feet	Approx. Value	Upset Price
1. 1/2 acre (approx.)	1.2	32,670	\$115	\$2,110

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A Mahila, warning issued at 10.45 a.m., says the typhoon is in about 116 Long. 16 Lat., moving west.

Owing to pressure on space, to-day's instalment of our serial story has been held over.

HUGHES & HOUGH LIMITED.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned), on Monday, the 23rd September, 1929, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, (French Bank Building Basement), The s.s. "TIN SZE" formerly known as the s.s. "HANG CHOW" Length 153 feet and 2 inches, Breadth 27 feet and 8 inches, Depth 13 feet and 5 inches, Nett Tonnage 357 Tons, Gross Tonnage 637.11/100 Tons, and The s.s. "TEE LEE" formerly known as the s.s. "SUN ON" Length 138 feet and 8 inches, Breadth 24 feet and 3 inches, Depth 8 feet and 7 inches, Nett Tonnage 222 Tons.

For inspection order apply to the Undersigned.
Terms:—Purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer. For further particulars apply to, LEO D'ALMADA E CASTRO, Solicitor for the Concerned, or HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD., Auctioneers.

"IT AIN'T GOING TO RAIN NO MORE"

SO MAKE UP YOUR MINDS AND COME TO THE

KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB

CONCERT SATURDAY, September 21st 9.15

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

A few reserved seats at \$1.00 can be booked at Messrs A. S. Watson, Kowloon or The above Club.

— COME EARLY —

THE MORRISON PIANO

STANDS ALONE FOR PLEASURE, PLAYING, AND EDUCATING

and will fulfill these requirements because it is built for those purposes. Guaranteed for TEN YEARS.

Let us show you at

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

8, Des Voeux Road Central (Entrance 'Ice House' Street) Telephone C. 4648.

Lammert's Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on Friday, the 20th September, 1929, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street, A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—Teak Hatstand, Glass Cabinets, Desks, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Electric Fans, Wireless Sets, Ornaments, Carpets, Rugs, Gramophones and Records, Cloisone Ware, Pictures, etc., etc. Teak Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Crockery, Glass Ware, Ice Chests, etc., etc. Teak and Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Chamber Stands, Washstands, Shanghai Bath, Enamelled Baths, Toilet Crockery, etc., etc. and A Quantity of Blackwood Furniture. On View from Thursday, the 19th September, 1929. Terms:—Cash on delivery. Catalogues will be issued. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1929, at NOON, at their Sales Room, Duddell Street, 4 Thoroughbred Pointer Pups. (about 2 months old). On View on day of sale. Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF THE SECOND MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION of Valuable Leasehold property situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT NO. 2237 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as "Winton," Bowen Road, Area 33975 Sq. Ft., or thereabouts, Crown Rent \$234.00. To be sold by Public Auction (unless previously sold) IN ONE LOT on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1929, at 3 o'clock p.m. at their Sales Rooms No. 4, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong by Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building, Hongkong, Mortgagees' Solicitors, or The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 19th day of September, 1929.

DEBATE ON BUDGET OPENS.

(Continued from Page 12.)

the proposed children's playground as "an eloquent and practical comment on the 'high falutin' sentiments expressed at the last Legislative Council meeting." The writer describes the Chatham Road playground as "drab, dusty and in the evening a coolie's spittoon; it is positively dangerous. It fronts a long stretch of straight road which offers a temptation to motorists, which, as a whole, they do not and cannot be expected to resist. The railings are about a couple of feet high, and take an active child of four some five seconds to scale. It is easy to 'save' money by allowing such a wretched place to go unimproved."

Open Spaces. A cognate subject is that of open spaces. Realising the interest which Your Excellency has taken in the rapid growth of Kowloon, it must be apparent how intensively building operations are proceeding especially at Kowloon Point. At the present building rate the few remaining open spaces will have disappeared within the next few months, and the mistake which is apparent in the congested districts of the Island will be perpetuated in Kowloon.

Street Obstructions. While on the subject of sanitation, it becomes my duty respectfully to invite Your Excellency's attention to the serious obstruction of public thoroughfares at Kowloon—and the same may be said of similar conditions obtaining on the Island—by licensed stallholders for the sale of food-stuffs that should be kept within the limits of the markets or shops especially licensed for the purpose. There is flagrant abuse of the conditions attached to these licences. A drive any afternoon through the thickly inhabited districts will convince the most unobservant that certain roadways on the Peninsula as well as on the Island have been converted into open market places by the advantage taken by permittees in exceeding the terms of their licences. This abuse of privilege makes it difficult for sanitary regulations to be enforced, not to speak of the serious obstructions to traffic.

Market Garden Nuisance. Pursuing further the subject of sanitation, I must once again urge upon the attention of Government the intolerable nuisance created by market gardeners in various localities in New Kowloon. Again and again have I been approached to make representations to the Sanitary Authorities for the abatement of the very objectionable practice of the use of human manure by market gardeners in the vicinity of dwelling houses. I must not, however, fail in my appreciation of the successful efforts exerted by the officers of the Sanitary Department, under the direction of the Head of that Department, in mitigating the nuisance in some cases, especially a recent one at Shamshui. But the persistence of permittees in reverting to the insanitary and offensive practice when vigilance is slightly relaxed calls for the immediate cancellation of the permits. Notorious offenders can be found any day within the Kowloon Tong Estate.

Motor Parking. Much disappointment has been felt with the recent statement from the Honorable Colonial Secretary in this Council that unattended cars and motor-cycles will not be permitted in future within the square outside the Star Ferry Pier. On behalf of motorists I am appealing to Your Excellency for a reconsideration.

of the projected scheme of arrangement whereby the privileges now enjoyed by them will be completely removed. One of the great advantages enjoyed by Kowloon motorists is the ability to reside in suburban areas away from the congested districts in the City. A contributory factor of that advantage is the ownership of a car in the case of a family man and of a motor-cycle in the case of a bachelor. Under the new parking scheme forecasted by the Government it will become difficult for owner-drivers to enjoy the benefit of suburban residence unless at an increased expenditure, and it must be remembered that many men with families and young men in this Colony are not blessed with too much of this world's riches. With many, despite appearance, which must be maintained, it is a real struggle for existence. The railway land near the Ferry Pier could be applied to better use and for the benefit of a larger number than the concessions presently enjoyed for a consideration which may or may not outweigh the larger benefits claimed for motorists.

Social Evil. The presence of disorderly houses on Nathan Road in the very heart of the residential district calls for attention. They were permitted at a time when family residences did not exist in such large numbers in Kowloon and at Yau-mat. Young women of these houses sit on the window sills and obtrude themselves on the public gaze in a main thoroughfare every evening, and from midnight onwards the noise, from what may be termed the "red-light" district of Yau-mat deprives residents of the rest which they look for in undisturbed sleep.

The hills of Kowloon have a very bare appearance especially that portion above the railway cutting, and on the heights of Hungshum. The expenditure of a couple of thousand dollars for a couple of years may alter the bareness of Kowloon hills and the effect of the landscape.

Kowloon residents are still cherishing the hope for the fulfilment of the promise of after-work open-air band concerts. The Shanghai Municipal Council provides music of a high order for the benefit of the public throughout the year during afternoons and in the evenings. Hongkong continues to live under the reproach of being behind the Model Settlement in this respect.

School Fees. In the matter of school fees I wonder if Government can effect a revision, so as to reduce the cost of fees which are a heavy drain on the residents of this Colony. A fortnight ago, the Honorable Colonial Secretary spoke of next year's Budget as one of "a forward policy in services rather than in material works." What more tangible proof can there be as a practical demonstration of the Government's earnestness than by beginning in a small way to reduce the cost of living to residents in Hongkong? Reduction of school fees is something to start with. After all, it is by contentment with the common lot that one gauges the success of any administration, and "contentment" has been described by a great English essayist as the "Philosopher's Stone."

The Sai Kung Road.

It is on the question of the Sai Kung Road that I am afraid I must sound the discordant note where the considered opinions of unofficial members are concerned. There is no comparison between the districts, viz., those embraced within the Circular Road out to Salween carving round to Shatin and those districts mentioned by the Senior Unofficial Member. On the first section of the projected Circular Road within not more than about twenty minutes' drive when the road is completed by motor-car to the Ferry wharf will be found beautiful undulating land in some places and in another a plateau available for building sites that will outlive any in the Colony, the Peak not excepted. As an added attraction to tourists visiting Hongkong the Circular Road will be an eloquent appeal for those whose business it is to attract and will be benefited by the tourist trade. Nature has gifted this Colony with much that is beautiful and compelling admiration; it is the backwardness of our enterprise that is so behindhand with our advertising literature and the judicious use of publicity that has not made known to the world at large the beauties of the Island and on the mainland so as to attract a larger number of visitors to these shores. It is the beauties of Hongkong's natural beauties that I would commend to the notice of our business men—shipowners, hotel proprietors and the numerous shopkeepers all of whom stand to gain by more visitors coming to Hongkong. The Sai Kung Road will play its part in the way of an added attraction. If it does not at first pay for itself from the proceeds of land sales, the indirect profits to Hongkong cannot be ignored in the whole scheme of things for the Colony. I do not, therefore, share in the Unofficial condemnation of the Sai Kung Road.

STAR

FORBES RUSSELL COMEDY COMPANY

with APRIL VIVIAN

Farewell Performances TWO NIGHTS ONLY

MONDAY "BY CANDLE LIGHT"
Sept. 23rd Now packing the Prince's Theatre.

TUESDAY "HER CARDBOARD LOVER"
Sept. 24th A comedy adapted by P.G. Wodehouse.

\$3, \$2, \$1.

Booking at Moutrie's and the Star.



AN ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN HAIR REMOVER OHIO

HARMLESS, FRAGRANT, EFFECTIVE.

Modern fashions have created a world-wide demand for a really safe and reliable hair removing cream. **OHIO** is used throughout the world, and can now be obtained in Hongkong.

PRICE \$1.30

Sold at Dispensaries.

SOLE AGENT for Hongkong and South China
S. NARAIN. 4th Floor, China Building
Queen's Road, Central. Tel. C. 6196.

DAVY AUTOMATIC FIRE ESCAPE



DAVY AUTOMATIC FIRE ESCAPE.

Price of Escape complete with

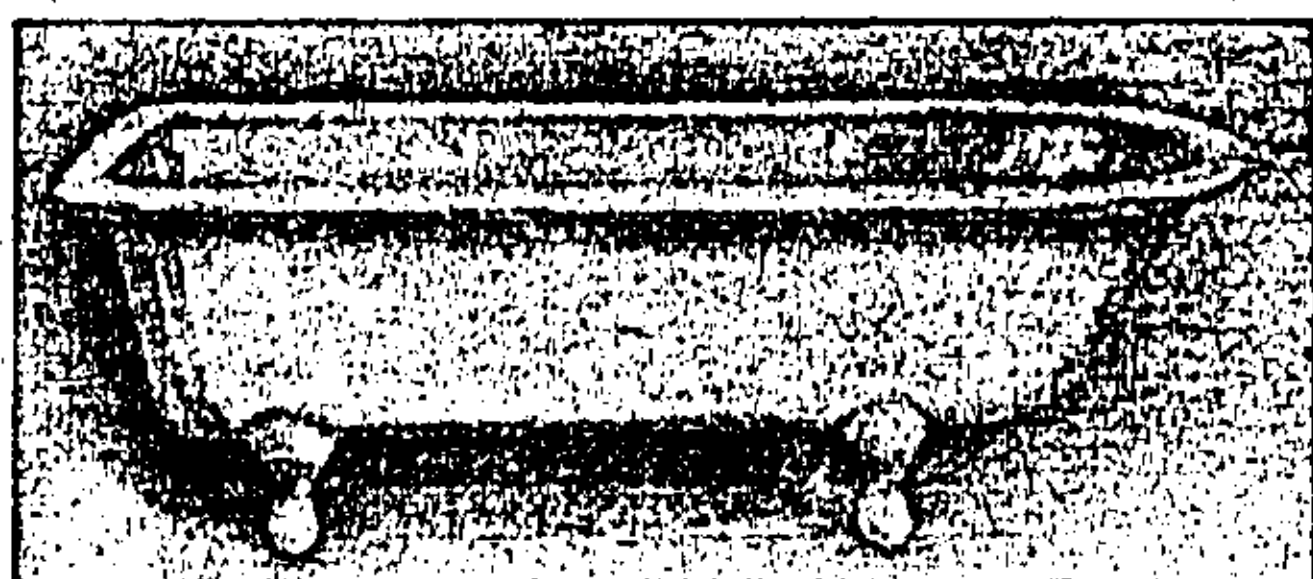
60 ft. Cable H.K. \$126.00

100 " " H.K. \$154.00

Sole Agents:

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

Chater Road.



BATHS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
SUPPLIED AND INSTALLED.

LEE YU KEE

SHOWROOM — 24B, Des Voeux Road, Tel. C. 1688
PLUMBING WORKSHOP — 14, Moon St. Tel. C. 4778
CEMENT TILE FACTORY — 83, Wakefield Rd. Tel. C. 1483

SATISFACTION!

YOU WILL GET IT
FULLY AT THE

FIAT GARAGE

67, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 4821.

SHIRTS

SPECIAL OFFER
READY MADE. ALL SIZES
NEAT PATTERNS

\$1.25 ea.

D. CHELLARAM
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

MASSAGE HAIR

MRS. S. UZUNOYE
Expert Masseuse
37, Queen's Road C, 2nd floor.

THE
BEST
AND
CHEAP-
EST
PER-
MAN-
ENT



HAIR WAVING IN THE COLONY
Mrs. BETEN
Tel. K. 691, Extension Room 34.
PENINSULA HOTEL

SHAMEEN PRINTING PRESS

AGENTS FOR

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

TO WHOM ALL LOCAL
ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED.

PRESTON'S FIRST POINT.

CHECK BRISTOL CITY IN
SECOND DIVISION.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

London, Sept. 18.
Three of the six matches played in the Football League to-day resulted in the sharing of points, the most interesting achievement being credited to Preston North End, who gained their first point of the season at the expense of Bristol City.

Bolton Wanderers, the Cup holders, are still without a win, though they played at home to-day. Exeter City played a goalless draw—a very rare result so far this season—with Torquay.

The biggest wins were secured by Watford and York City, the latter team being newcomers to first-class football. The results were:—

First Division.	
Bolton	2 Middlesbrough
Bristol C.	2 Preston N.E.
Third Division (South).	
Bournemouth	2 Cry Palace
Exeter City	0 Torquay
Watford	3 Brighton
Third Division (North).	
York City	3 N. Brighton

The 5th Annual Championship of the Shek O Golf Club will be held on Sunday, 13th October. The competition will be played over 36 holes medal play. Members intending to play should submit their names together with the name of their partners to the Secretaries, Messrs. Thomson & Co., on or before Thursday 10th October.

AMERICAN BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

PHILLIES WIN LEAGUE
PENNANT.

New York, Sept. 18.
After fourteen seasons of disappointment, Cornelius McGillicuddy, better known as Connie Mack, veteran pilot of the Philadelphia team, realized his dream to-day—that of seeing his team win another pennant before his retirement.

The Athletics clinched the American League championship during to-day's play shutting out Chicago, 5 to 0, while New York dropped the first game of a double-header to St. Louis, 12 to 3.

"A Soldier Who Likes Fair Play."—Your letter, because of personalities contained therein, cannot be published. We have, however, noted your complaint and will endeavour to see what can be done in the matter.

His Excellency Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, and Mrs. Sze, are passing through Hongkong tomorrow. In their honour, the Sino-American Returned Students' Union will give a tea party at the Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden.

Mr. F. T. Melvani informs us that the Sind Hindu Merchants Association has started a fund for the relief of distress amongst those who have suffered from the floods in Sind, which have been followed by an outbreak of cholera. The Association has contributed \$1,500 and appeals for public support. Donations, however small, may be sent to Mr. Melvani, c/o Messrs. Poonmull Brothers, 29C, Wyndham Street, Messrs. Vassianull Assomull (the Treasurer of the Association) and the Pioneer Silk Store.

SERIOUS BLAZE IN MANILA.

SPECTACULAR FIRE AT BIG
AMERICAN MILL.

VISIBLE FOR MILES.

Manila, Sept. 18.
A spectacular and dangerous fire, more serious than any Manila conflagration since the Cosmopolitan Building, burned, razed the plant of the Norton and Harrison Company, an old-established American firm, shortly after four o'clock yesterday morning.

The fire broke out in the mill at 814 Calle Echague and spread rapidly, destroying the mill and four bodegas filled with machinery and supplies, including paint and a quantity of lumber stored in the yard.

The burning paint caused a fire of fierce intensity which lighted the sky with a lurid glow visible for miles, attracting a huge crowd over a wide area to watch the spectacle.

Officials of the company last night estimated the loss at P500,000. All of it is covered by insurance. The flames were under control before they could reach another P1,000,000 worth of lumber stored in the yard. Lack of any wind is credited with saving a much greater loss.

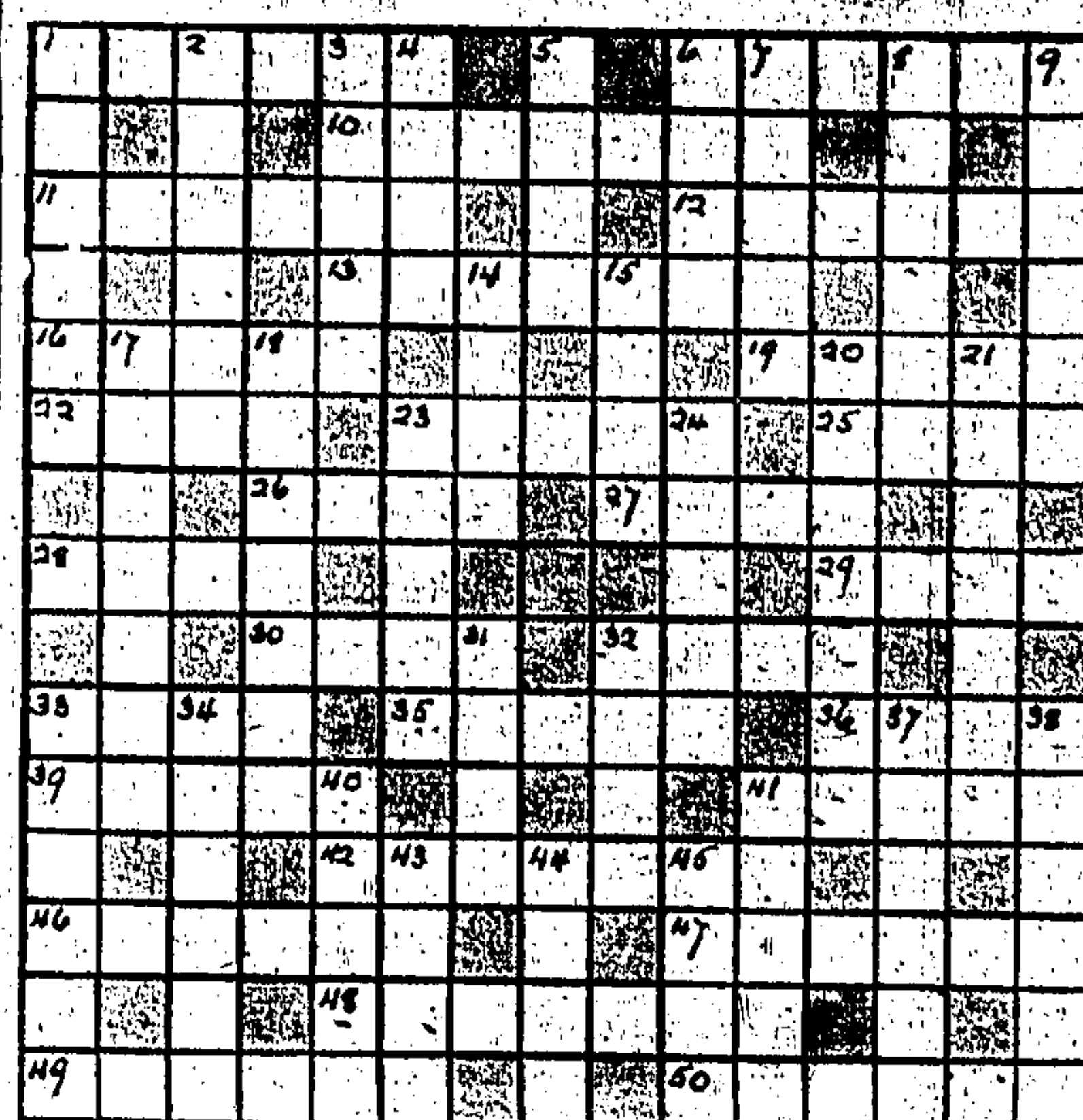
Considerable doubt exists as to the cause of the fire. It is believed, however, that defective electric wiring in the mill was responsible.

SOVIET FLIGHT.

REACHES KAMCHATKA ON
WAY TO NEW YORK.

Moscow, Sept. 18.
It is learned that the Soviet aeroplane "Land of the Soviets" which is engaged on a flight from Moscow to New York, has arrived at Petropavlovsk, near Kamchatka. —Reuter.

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.

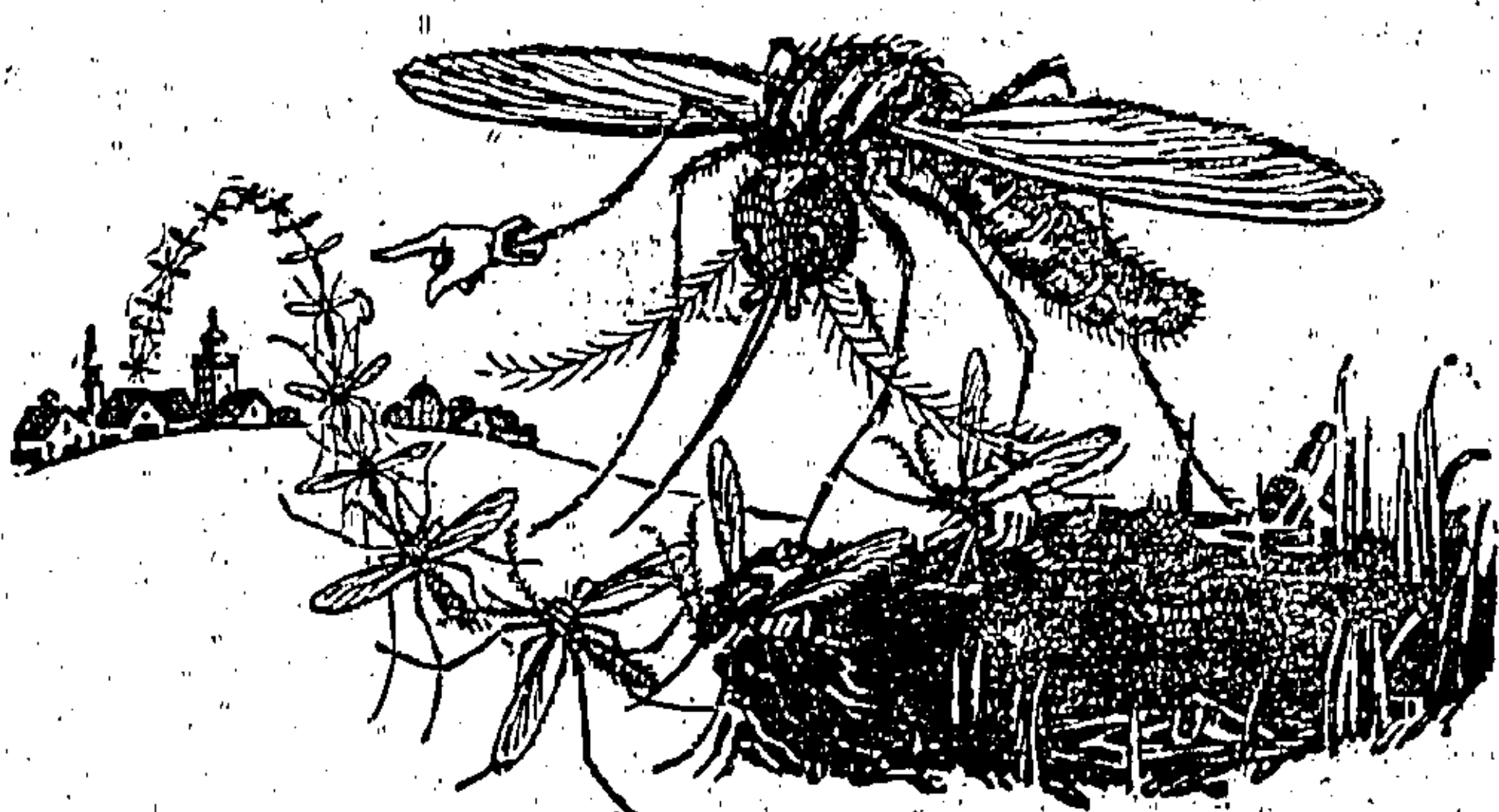


Across.
1 Separate.
6 Vegetable.
10 Folded.
11 Sent a cablegram.
12 Alarm-bell.
13 Fraudulent bookmaker.
16 Indoor game.
19 Agitator.
22 Season.
23 Scare.
25 Solely.
26 More repetition.
27 Along in descent.
28 Employer.
29 Speechless.
30 Father's sister.
32 Kind of starch.
33 Two-winged fly.
35 Drug.
36 Surface of the globe.
39 Casts side glances.
41 Social position.
42 Like powder.
43 More audible.
47 Unknown.
48 Needy.
49 Stretches.
50 Doctrines.

Down.
9 Cold.
14 The pike.
15 Extremity of the arm.
17 S like sound.
18 Toothed.
20 Flat-bottomed boat.
21 Ingredient.
23 Dwarf.
24 Pertaining to tone.
31 Believe.
32 Bulk.
33 Kind of cup.
34 Entice.
37 Cunning.
38 Gulls.
40 Waste.
41 Period of years.
43 Minerals.
44 Pop.
45 Dispel.

Yesterday's Solution.

STAR FASTS PINT
T CEDES OILED O
EARN RIGID ZLEW
PRETEND LECTERN
O I SERED E R
OMENS SAD TREES
MANGER I BESIDE
I T DAM TON D A
TREPAN G ATTEST
SIREN CAP SORTS
D R ROYAL R A
TENURES SONNETS
USES MISTS AREA
R BEAR READS C
NODS TRAYS OTTO



Death-Dealers!

Born in the pest-holes of the earth, the mosquito descends upon Man laden with malaria, dengue, yellow fever and other dread diseases. He is a messenger from Death itself! Avoid the menace of mosquitoes. Spray Flit.

Flit clears the house in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, roaches, ants, and fleas. It searches out the cracks where insects hide and breed, destroying their eggs. Fatal to insects, harmless to you. Will not stain.

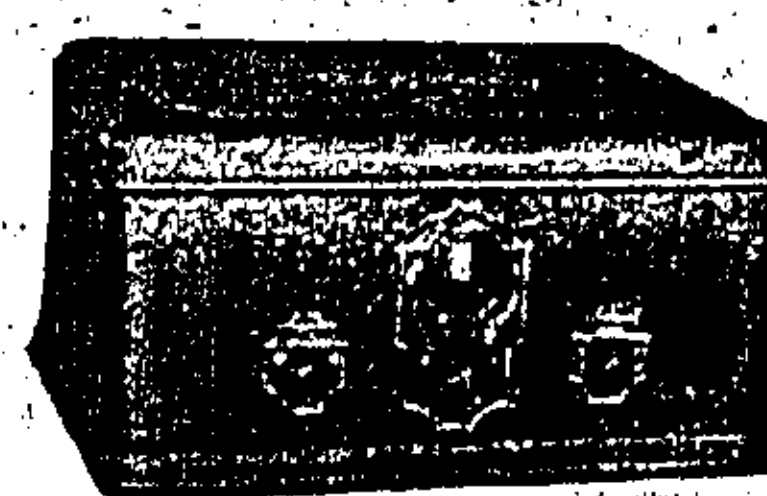
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Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY SEPT. 19, 1929.

OUR CITY HALL.

"The scrapping of the Theatre and the erection of a new one on a quieter site are needs of the Colony second only in importance to the questions of water supply and trade revival." Thus "Allegro" in his Musical Jottings which will be found on another page in this issue. The reference is, of course, to the block of buildings which comprise the Theatre Royal, the City Hall and the Museum, and the occasion which inspires the comment was the recent recital given by Segovia, recognised as one of the world's greatest musicians. That recital, like so many others which have taken place in the Theatre, was greatly marred by the noise of passing trams and motors, and it is because of the Colony's lack of a suitable hall for events of this character that the cry goes up periodically for a really satisfactory building in which concerts and other gatherings can be held without the intolerable interruptions which cannot be avoided in the present City Hall.

That the need of a new Theatre and City Hall is felt need cause no surprise when it is remembered that the present building has been in existence for no less than sixty years, the opening ceremony having taken place as far back as 1869. In the circumstances, it is not surprising that concert artists and theatrical companies who come to the Colony should be disgusted with the accommodation available. In Segovia's case, having been warned beforehand, he changed his programme by omitting some of the more delicate pieces of his repertoire, but, even so, he declared afterwards that if he knew what the conditions were really like, he would have struck Hongkong off his list. It is surely no credit to the Colony that world-famed artists should suffer such affronts and carry away such impressions of Hongkong. But if these people suffer, how much more do residents, who have to put up with the present Theatre year in and year out? Not only is their pleasure marred by outside noises, but the Theatre is so ill-equipped, that in summer the atmosphere is unbearably hot, whilst in winter the audience gets almost frozen. Add to these factors the extremely uncomfortable seats and the ridiculous position in which the

dress-circle boxes are placed, and there is no further need to show how lamentably Hongkong is behind the times. What has been said in regard to entertainments is also true of public functions: the whole building is thoroughly unsuitable for gatherings of any kind.

A good deal has been said and written lately in regard to Hongkong's lack of cultural activities. Evidence of this shortcoming can be found in our so-called Library and Museum. Both are typical of the building in which they are housed—musty, out-of-date and most uninspiring. They are a disgrace to the Colony. But even if they were all that they should be, they would be thoroughly out of place in the age-old structure which accommodates them. In the Old Country, every little town has its Public Hall, and the majority of them are fine, roomy, modern buildings. But Hongkong has to be content with a ramshackle old structure which, though possibly more than adequate for the times in which it was built, is now of little other value than as a relic of the past. As our musical contributor says, this matter has been raised again and again, but nothing is ever done. Surely the time has now come for action. The cost may be considerable, but as future generations will benefit, there is no reason whatever why the erection of a new building should not be financed by public loan.

Health Propaganda.

Pursued to its widest limits, the health propaganda campaign proposed by the Sanitary Board is a commendable project, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated. Present plans are limited to the exhibition of coloured posters pointing out the dangers of the spread of diseases by means of flies and dirt, and the evils of the spitting habit, especially in its relation to that dread scourge, tuberculosis. In the future, we trust, the idea will be extended to the circulation of small pamphlets or hand-bills, a method capable, we believe, of producing better results, providing careful consideration in the framing, the governing principle being brevity. The Chairman of the Board is taking a rather short view, in our opinion, in regarding the present proposals as being in the nature of an experiment. One is left with the impression that the intention is to put the posters into circulation for, say, six months, after which the matter will be reconsidered by the Board in the light of the results achieved. Perhaps we are mistaken. We should like to think so. Obviously it would be next to impossible to discover the tangible benefits of the campaign at the end of six months, or for that matter, sixteen months. The only justification for putting the scheme into operation at all is willingness to persist, to impress upon the public mind, again and again, the very real responsibility resting upon every member of the community in the interests of public health generally. If the problem is to be tackled half-heartedly, it might just as well be abandoned before it is begun and the expenditure involved employed in some more useful direction. We prefer to believe, however, that the Chairman of the Board did not make himself quite clear. We have noticed encouraging signs since Dr. Wellington took over the responsible position of Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, that the principle of persistence is being given more and more attention. The field of propaganda, properly handled, offers immense possibilities in this direction. But the reward comes only with perseverance.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Sept. 18.
Paris	123.855
Brussels	34.83
Amsterdam	12.08 1/2
Berlin	20.33
Copenhagen	16.205
Helsingfors	19.73
Lisbon	108.20
Bucharest	317
Buenos Aires	47.732
Shanghai	22/3
Yokohama	11/11 1/2
New York	48 1/2
Geneva	25.15
Milan	92.675
Stockholm	18.10
Oslo	18.205
Prague	163 1/2
Madrid	82.85
Athens	87 1/2
Rio	27 1/2
Romby	1/27 1/2
Hong Kong	1/10 1/2
Silver (spot)	23 1/2
Silver (forward)	23 1/2

—British Wireless.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

Concert Artists—Their Handicaps in Hongkong—What they Play and Why they Play It.

[BY "ALLEGRO"]

Scarcely anyone could have listened to Segovia without being amazed not only at the wonderful effects which he produced on his instrument but at the artistry and musicianship displayed. The audience was not a good one, but it was much better than had been feared on Thursday when only about twenty seats were booked—a state of affairs which prompted the rather outspoken remarks in these columns. Since the recital, there has been some correspondence in the columns of the *Morning Post* which originated with a critique containing criticism of the "setting" (i.e. curtains and lighting). I understand that the writer had not been long in the Colony and was therefore not familiar with the old scenery which used to provide the background for concert artists until a few months ago. Had he realized the enormous improvement these black and gold curtains represented, he would probably have agreed that we must be thankful for small mercies.

The fact is that the Theatre Royal has long been recognised as a disgraceful hall for concert artists, and any efforts made to ameliorate conditions for them in the way of providing curtains, etc., can only represent a "make-shift" arrangement. We can only mitigate slightly the unfavourable conditions under which they play or sing.

Every time a tram came tinkling, past, or a motor tooted just outside the hall, the audience winced, and poor Segovia, playing delicate airs on a delicate guitar, went through untold agonies. In the whole course of his tours, he had never played in a building where one got so many external disturbances. Realizing the trouble in store for him, once he had seen the theatre, he changed a part of his programme, eliminating some of the quieter pieces. Had he known the hall beforehand, he declared, he would have struck Hongkong off his itinerary. But trams and motor-cars were not the only distractions. As he was about to commence his second item, piercing voices, some coolie women were engaged in an argument just outside and he had to wait until it was over before he could play. During one item of the City Hall hands walked loudly across the stage just behind the curtains—that, by the way, is a form of interruption which can be avoided, the City Hall authorities being under an obligation to see that their staff behave themselves during a recital of that kind.

The scrapping of the Theatre and the erection of a new one on a quieter site, are needs of the Colony second only in importance to the questions of water supply and trade revival. Everyone says this at one time or another—it has been talked and written about for years. But Governments come and go, Legislative Councils change continually, concert artists and theatrical companies swear and pass on elsewhere. Only one thing remains unchangeable as the years roll on—the decrepit City Hall and Theatre.

Another feature of the *Morning Post* discussions was the criticism levelled against the Hongkong Musical Society for boosting the artists who are to perform, rather than the programme they are to play. There is no need to go over the ground again. But I recall a pianist who gave a recital in the Club Lusitano some months ago. He was "world-touring" and therefore, in the opinion of the correspondent who criticised the Society, a "first class artist." This Society, apparently, should have made much of the fact that this man would play the *Appassionata* of Beethoven, some Bach and Scarlatti, and some interesting Chopin numbers. "The music counts rather than the player." And yet, had the Society backed that concert, its reputation would have been ruined for ever. The playing was atrocious. I cannot imagine that any schoolgirl would have passed the L.R.A.M., playing only up to his standard. The pianist did not understand the use of the pedal; his tempo was all wrong, and his interpretation extraordinary, who knew anything whatever about the pieces he was supposed to be playing, sat with an expression of pain, clenched his teeth and unwarily writhed. Of what use was it to boost the musical selections, when every piece was murdered by the execution? It is essential that an artist shall come here with a good reputation before the local Musical Society can take the responsibility of urging members to come from the Peak, Tai-koo,

DAY BY DAY.

HE WHO WILL TAKE UP ANOTHER'S TIME AND FORTUNE IN HIS SERVICE, THOUGH HE HAS NO PROSPECT OF REWARDING HIS MERIT TOWARDS HIM, IS AS UNJUST IN HIS DEALINGS AS HE WHO TAKES UP GOODS OF A TRADESMAN WITHOUT INTENTION OR ABILITY TO PAY HIM.—*Steele*.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

Senator Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, will arrive in Hongkong on Sunday by the s.s. President MacKinley en route to Shanghai. He will spend a month in North China for his health.

Sentence of five months' hard labour was imposed on a Chinese before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning when the defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny of a pair of trousers, valued at 40 cents, from a hawk's stall in Battery Street. The defendant had on previous conviction of three months' imprisonment for larceny in 1926.

Mr. R. Stanley Dollar, Vice President of the Dollar Steamship Line and President of the American Mail Line, will arrive in Hongkong on Saturday by the s.s. President Polk and will sail on Sunday for Genoa by the same steamer. Mr. Dollar is accompanied by Mrs. R. Stanley Dollar, Miss Diana Dollar, Master Stanley Dollar, Jr., and Miss Dorthea Albert. Mr. T. J. Cokely, General Manager of the Dollar interests in the East, with Mrs. Cokely will accompany the party as far as Manila. Mr. Dollar is making a Round-the-World tour, visiting all offices of the Company.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Kowloon Parking.

[To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—A short while ago a motorist was brought up before the Magistrate at Kowloon for parking his car outside the white lines at the Railway Station. In the same locality there is a notice prohibiting the parking of cars in the approach to the Station, under cover, yet this morning I found two cars so parked, one of which had just been driven in by an inspector of Police in uniform. Will he be brought before the Magistrate on a charge of illegal parking? I venture to doubt it.

This sort of thing leads one to ask whether, in this Colony, there is one law for the public and one for the officials?

Enclosing my card, I sign myself,

HONGKONG, SEPT. 19TH, 1929.

Shamshulpo and the Kai Tack aerodrome and pay good prices to hear him.

That these visiting artists do not put on their most "highbrow" programmes for Hongkong cannot be denied. It is known throughout the East as a place where a "leg show" draws full houses and a musician faces an empty hall. Compared with the wonderful audiences these concert artists get in Japan and Manila, and the enthusiasm they meet with in Shanghai and Singapore, Hongkong is outwardly the most unmusical spot which they strike in the whole of their Far Eastern wanderings. Mabel Garrison publicly expressed her opinion of Hongkong to press representatives, on her return to the States. Mabel said she will always be pleased to return to Hongkong, to stay at Repulse Bay Hotel, to never to give a concert. Can it be wondered at, that in choosing their programmes they say to themselves "Heavy classical stuff will never go down here. I had better give them well-known things." And they are justified. A small handful of people would prefer to have an austere programme made up of big works of the accepted great composers. But the vast majority will give the most applause to Moszkowski's "Jugglers" and Liszt's "Musical Box" as they did at Molsheim's recital; to "Comin' thro' the Rye" and "Home Sweet Home" as they did with Galli-Curci. The inclusion of such items in a programme may frighten away the gentleman who refused to hear Segovia, thinking that the Bach he was playing was merely an adaptation for the guitar, but if one thing is certain it is that their exclusion would result in the audiences being much smaller even than they are now. If we get a really appreciable body of music lovers together here whose joint efforts and enthusiasm will clear this Colony of the stigma of being such an unmusical place, better programmes will follow as a matter of course—as soon as the artists and concert agents have revised their ideas as to what a hopeless community we are.

The Very Idea!

America has suddenly awakened to the fact that she has built too many theatres, according to a writer in Scribner's Magazine. And in order to keep them all going managers have to provide bumper programmes, which lose in quality as they gain in quantity. This low level of quality is slowly discouraging the old type of theatregoer, who went to be entertained. The vast majority of those who do attend the theatres now, says the writer, referring to the popular-priced houses, "don't really go there to be entertained. They come in to hold hands, or because the theatre has a cooling system, or to get out of the rain—any number of reasons, none particularly strong."

Magistrate's clerk at Lewes—Do you admit or deny the offence? Man—Yes.

Debtor at Shoreditch County Court—I am reluctant to pay if I am not compelled to.

I would rather trust a man's word than a woman's—A woman at Shoreditch County Court.

Constable at Highgate—When I told the prisoner he was drunk, he replied—"That is not news, I know it."

Clerk (to wife complaining at Highgate that her husband had been persistently cruel to her)—When he last hit you had you had a quarrel? Wife—No, I had received a cheque and would not tell him how much it was for.

Two little girls were discussing their parents.

"Is your mother strict?" one inquired.

"Oh! Yes, she is just," she was told.

"Is she?" said the first little girl.

"Well—I didn't think so—less she seems to let you do as you like."

"Oh! Ma!" the second girl exclaimed. "Why, yes—I'm all right—but my—she's awful strict with pa!"

(American fashion experts estimate that a well-dressed man should have twenty suits, eight overcoats, twelve hats, and twenty-four pairs of boots.)

Till recently I've always thought that quite sufficient clothes I bought.

I counted all my suits (I've two, and neither of them very new!)

And guessed I had enough to wear. But now I'm weighted down with care.

This news that I need twenty suits, Eight overcoats, and heaps of boots, I hear with grave misgiving.

A shocking life I'm living! If being well-dressed needs them all—

Why—Gosh!—I'm scarcely dressed at all!

She was saying her prayers, a task always performed with an unbroken faith, when a cousin of her ten-year-old twin brother, "And make me a good girl," she pleaded, "because I do so want to know what it feels like."

"But I thought you had thrown Reggie over."

"Yes but you know how a girl throws!"

The Retired Barrister: Quit quibbling, sir. Who was Henry VIII? Answer, "Yes" or "No."

An important meeting of the Twenty-Four Guilds is to be held at 7.30 p.m. to-day to discuss the Colony's currency problem. The Chairman, Mr. Ho Kwong, is to preside.

WHO WAS?

MACHIAVELLI.

The word "Machiavellian" is used to denote the employment of brilliant gifts in somewhat shady and ruthless practices; being derived from Niccolo di Bernardo dei Machiavelli, a famous Italian statesman and writer, who flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Born at Florence of a distinguished family, Machiavelli served in high offices of state, and undertook important diplomatic missions which he turned to account in his writings on statecraft. A brilliant man, he was nevertheless utterly unscrupulous in the methods he advocated for the obtaining of a stable government, holding that all was fair in diplomacy as well as in love and war.

The influence of his doctrines has been apparent in the procedure of many monarchs, from James I. to the German Emperor, for he believed in the divine right of rulers; his ideal prince was an absolute despot.

Thus if you should hear, as you probably will hear, a politician described as a Machiavelli, you will know that he is charged with employing his genius in questionable directions to gain his own ends.

DEBATE ON BUDGET OPENS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

as you, Sir, are well aware, we have, notwithstanding repeated increases in our water-supply on the Island during the past 25 years, constantly found ourselves unable to supply the necessary (in some cases for periods of several weeks at a time) of having a restricted water-supply in certain districts of this Colony—a procedure which is not only inconvenient but also contrary to the interests of public health. We, therefore, consider it of vital importance that the original intention to carry the pipeline across the Harbour should be proceeded with forthwith.

All those remarks were made by me on behalf of the whole body of the Unofficial Members, but the matter of bringing the pipeline across the Harbour was then viewed as being of such urgency and importance by my Unofficial Colleagues that my Honourable friend Sir Shou Son Chow (speaking on behalf of himself and his Chinese Colleagues, Dr. Kotewall) referred to the matter again in his speech (see Hansard 1926, at page 78), in the course of which, after referring to the hardships which the Chinese suffered from a policy of water restriction, Sir Shou Son Chow said:

"We, therefore, urge no matter what other minor plans the Government may have in mind for increasing the water supply on the Island, no matter what reasons the Government may have for not proceeding with the Shing Mun scheme, some scheme for bringing water across the Harbour should be carried out as soon as possible."

Advice Disregarded.

The Government, however, thought fit to disregard the united advice of the Unofficial Members of this Council in the matter with the result that more than eighteen months of valuable time were wasted, in failing to take steps to bring the water across the Harbour, and indeed the pipeline will, apparently, if it probably not be completed for several months.

Passing on, we note from your summary of the cost of our water-works and their maintenance that you do not consider that the receipts from water services give a reasonable return on our past expenditure and you hint that in a year or two we shall accordingly have to pay extra taxation in respect of water.

But, Sir, we do not see why the present residents of this Colony should be saddled with long past expenditure upon water-works which has been paid from time to time out of revenue, nor can we agree with the principle that all Government expenditure ought to produce a revenue which will give a reasonable rate of interest on the capital expended.

In the course of your speech, Sir, at the last meeting of this Council you said:

"The aim of the Government is to give every house connected with the waterworks, both on Hongkong Island and the mainland, a full supply of filtered water throughout the year."

We venture, however, to express grave doubts whether, unless the Government very speedily indeed gets on with the construction of the big dam at Shing Mun, it will be reasonably practicable for the Government for some years to come to discard the rider-main system.

We would, therefore, most strongly urge the Government to press on with the plans for the construction of the big dam in the Shing Mun gorge and with the building of the dam itself.

We do not know whether the present position of uncertainty is due to divided opinion within the Government or not, but what we do suggest is that your Excellency might appoint an advisory Committee from the residents of the Colony with technical knowledge, who, we feel certain, will be able to assist in arriving at definite recommendations and whose advice will, we believe, be of great assistance to the Government.

Public Health.

Next we turn to the question of malaria. We note with pleasure the advent to this Colony of the Honourable Dr. Wellington, one of the experts on this subject, who, we understand, has been working on a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the Public Health of the Colony, and whose recommendations we hope to see shortly laid upon the table of this Council.

In the meantime we heartily approve of the new staff to assist him in his labours which is proposed in the Estimates for 1930, for hitherto Dr. Wellington has been rather in the position of a General without an army.

There can be no doubt that it is necessary to wage war upon the malaria-bearing kinds of mosquito, especially at Repulse Bay, Stanley and Taiipo and in the Kowloon foothills.

In this connexion the following quotation from the Report, already referred to, of the Right Honour-

able Mr. Ormsby Gore seems worth attention:

"The importance of adequate training in hygiene and preventive medicine can hardly be overstated. Every practitioner in a tropical climate should be a sanitarian. The value of measures for the protection of the health of the individual and the community is well-recognized in Malaya, where so many successful pioneer workers in the field of sanitation and anti-malaria measures have set an example throughout the East. It is remarkable, therefore, that a chair of Public Health has not so far been regarded as essential in the College of Medicine. A strong and vigorous department organized for research and experiment, for post-graduate studies and refresher courses in conjunction with the departments of bacteriology, pathology and tropical medicine, for additional training of the assistant surgeons, and for instruction to Sanitary Inspectors in close association with the Singapore Municipal Health Department is urgently required."

Board of Health.

In Hongkong there is at present no Board of Health whatever, but the question seems well worth consideration whether it would not be advisable for the Government to establish such a Board, under the Presidency of the Honourable Dr. Wellington, for preventive and research work, seeing that the present powers of the Sanitary Board, in regard to Public Health are very ill-defined.

The question also arises whether this Colony ought not to contribute more than it does now to schools for research into tropical diseases.

Agricultural Education.

Instruction in agriculture ought to form one branch of the Government's education curriculum and to be taught in the Government and Vernacular Schools.

In Ceylon, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies much has been accomplished, the rice-crops having been largely increased per acre by scientific means alone, and many new cereals and plants have been introduced.

The Right Honourable Mr. Ormsby Gore in his above mentioned Report, when dealing with Ceylon, at page 74, points out the proved utility in Canada and other parts of the Empire of cinema films as a means of disseminating instruction regarding the best agricultural practices, the result of experimental work and research, and the prevention of insect-pests and plant diseases, and he also points out that the Films Committee of the Empire Marketing Board is now engaged in formulating plans for an interchange of instructional films between different parts of the Empire.

Native Lecturers.

Mr. Ormsby Gore also points out (on page 123), when dealing with Java that, in that island, the best method of reaching the agricultural peasant has been found to be by means of a staff of trained native lecturers.

Also we suggest that instruction be given in the above mentioned schools in sanitation, hygiene and anti-malaria measures, and that endeavours be made to instruct the peasants in the outlying districts of the New Territories in the above subjects by means of trained native lecturers.

Likewise, under the heading of Education, we suggest that the curriculum of the University and of all other teaching institutions where English is taught should include a review of the progress of this Colony from 1841 up to to-day, upon similar lines to your Excellency's interesting review of the progress of the Colony from 1896 till 1926, as reported in the Hongkong Hansard for 1927, at pages 58 to 65.

More Markets Needed.

The cost of living tends steadily upwards and we require markets and yet more markets to be built in order conveniently to serve the different districts of this Colony, and incidentally it may be remarked that markets produce considerable revenue.

In our opinion a small market which was unanimously recommended at a meeting of all the members of the Sanitary Board and which need only cost about \$10,000 should be erected in Kowloon Tong, because that settlement is a long distance from any existing market.

We note with regret that, owing to shortage of staff and pressure of other work, little progress has been made this year with the Sal Yung Pun new market, only \$20,000 being spent out of a vote of \$200,000. We especially urge that this building be vigorously proceeded with during the coming year, and that the full proposed allocation of \$200,000 for 1930 be spent during the coming year.

Port Facilities.

Hongkong's one great asset is the Harbour; almost everything which produces prosperity is ranged round it. Hongkong without her Harbour, her shipping, her godowns and her docks might as well not exist.

There are great developments in front of us—bigger ships, many bigger ships than have ever before entered our Harbour, will be running to this Port in the near future—bigger possibly than we are at the moment able to deal with.

Is the Government sufficiently providing beforehand for the new conditions as regards dredging and buoy accommodation?

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is, we know, notwithstanding the difficult times through which the Colony has passed, making gallant efforts to keep pace with the rapidly changing conditions of the port by widening the entrance to their big Dock in order to accommodate the biggest class of ship at present contemplated, whilst the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company is keenly alive to the necessity of increasing its wharf accommodation and negotiations to this end are now in progress with the Authorities concerned. It is to be hoped that the Government will do all within its power to assist these negotiations to a successful conclusion. The cost to the Godown Company of the necessary extensions to cope with the situation in the future will be considerable but is regarded as essential in the interests of a Port of the size and importance of Hongkong.

Statistics of the Port.

We have noted with pleasure on pages 24 and 26 the provision in the Estimates for re-establishing a statistical department under the aegis of the Import and Export Office. We agree that these statistics ought to embrace all phases of Hongkong's trade and thus give a clear indication of Hongkong's commercial position.

Playing Grounds.

Another of our pressing local needs is the provision of adequate and sufficient recreation grounds. This Colony has arrived at a stage in its development when this matter has to be faced fairly and squarely, seeing that it is part of the curriculum of every school in this Colony to instil into every scholar the value of outdoor exercises and physical culture. One has only to read the Report of the Director of Education in order to appreciate this, and on any day and at any time one has only to wander through any part of the Colony to get an idea of what a hold the love of sport is getting on all and sundry. It ranges from the small boy who plays with a shuttlecock in the streets or kicks a ball about in State Square to the vast crowds who attend football and other matches.

Your Excellency has appointed a Committee to go into the question of providing more playing grounds, and no doubt we shall receive many valuable recommendations from them, but we most strongly urge on the Government the conversion of certain large areas into what we would like to describe for want of a better term, as "Municipal Recreation Areas", and in particular we have in mind the low level area between Aberdeen and Deep Water Bay, and the area round the foot-hills of Kowloon known as "The Park", and the Shatin Valley.

K. R. A. Recommendations.

In a cosmopolitan Colony like Hongkong it is desirable to encourage the coming together of the various nationalities in friendly intercourse. What better means can there be to assist this than in the field of sport and on the Public Recreation Grounds of the Colony?

Whilst dealing with the subject of recreation grounds, we desire to draw attention to the fact that the recommendations of the Kowloon Residents' Association regarding the making and equipping of sufficient playing-grounds for the children of Kowloon have not yet been carried out by the Government, and in particular we desire to ask why no provision has been made in the Estimates for 1930 for the promised children's playground between Salisbury Road and Middle Road. We would also inquire why sufficient fencing has not yet been put round the children's playground in Chatham Road, as has been repeatedly urged upon the Government.

Open Spaces.

There is also the vital question of earmarking unutilized spaces as lungs for the Colony; open spaces for dwellers in the congested districts.

Aviation.

We now turn to aviation. Following as we must, the general trend of events in China we cannot help being struck by the keen interest taken by the Chinese in aviation and the efforts being made by them to create a network of services in various parts of the country.

When one considers the difficulties of communication, the distance to be travelled and the general want of modern facilities, and when one realises that we are by air travel only about six hours from Hankow, two hours from

Wuchow, two and a half hours from Kweilin and ten hours from Shanghai, one can get some conception of the great possibilities of aviation.

We have an aerodrome in the course of construction; but aviation is still backward in this Colony. Singapore has its flying club financially supported by the Straits Settlements' Government and a club at Colombo is under consideration, whilst in India there are about 12 similar associations. Flying clubs, such as we refer to, can provide an arm in case of trouble and at the same time those who are prepared to take up aviation on a more permanent basis are given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the science in its early stages.

Mr. Vaughan Fowler, the representative of the Far East Aviation Company has laid before your Excellency a detailed scheme for a flying club similar to those I have already mentioned and we are glad to note that you have given the Colony's financial support in the Budget for 1930. The very substantial provision appearing on page 32 of the Estimates is indicative of your Excellency's belief, which we share, in this means of communication in the future and of its practical application to this part of the world and in particular of Hongkong's vital interest in it.

Home Government's Contribution.

At the same time we hope that the new Labour Government, which is obviously anxious to promote the interest of the Colonies to the utmost of its power, will see the reasonableness of the Imperial Government making a larger contribution than £100,000 towards our aerodrome.

We feel that this matter of a much larger contribution being made by the Imperial Government is of so much importance that we make no apology for quoting the following extract from the speech made by my Honourable friend, Sir Shou-son Chow, voicing the collective views of the Unofficial Members of this Council, in his budget speech of the 4th October, 1928 (see Hongkong Hansard of 1928 at page 85):

"The inability of His Majesty's Government to contribute more than £100,000 towards the cost of the aerodrome instead of paying three-fourths of the total cost is very disappointing to the community, after it had been told that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had actually proposed to the Imperial Treasury three-fourths of the cost as being its equitable share of the outlay. Feeling that the Secretary of State would not have accepted this proportion as representing the Imperial Government's just obligation unless it had appealed to him as eminently fair, as I may say it does to us, we earnestly hope that further strong representations will be made to the Imperial Government to increase its contribution to the full three-fourths. The Aerodrome, while it will be a valuable local asset, will be a still more valuable Imperial asset as a vital link in the communications of the Empire."

The present Unofficial Members of this Council, who now number eight against six a year ago, unanimously endorse the above view expressed by all the Unofficial Members last year.

Broadcasting.

Broadcasting is an important modern method of communication, of which this Colony has not availed itself to any considerable extent.

We are not here referring to the transmission of musical programmes for "bright young people," but to something far more important; things that are likely to contribute to make Hongkong the commercial centre of a large area—that is to say, the distribution of all kinds of market quotations, shipping news, news of the world, in short everything that is likely to be of interest or value to commerce and shipping.

To-day our range is about fifty miles but with an expenditure of about \$200,000 and an annual contribution of about \$20,000 we could have an effective range of 400 miles.

Boon to Business Men.

Consider, for a moment, the man in Foochow whose news from here is always four days old or the merchant at a place like Wuchow. What a boon an effective broadcasting system from Hongkong would be!

On the value of broadcasting for propaganda purposes we need not dwell, for that is apparent. The Right Honourable Mr. Ormsby Gore, in his Report already referred to, after pointing out that considerable progress had been made in Ceylon in the development of a broadcasting service, says, on page 129, in regard to Java:—"There are no less than six broadcasting transmitting stations in Java. News, information, entertainment and education are transmitted to listeners in different parts of the island. In wireless telegraphy there is the very large high-power long and short wave station at Malabar and a newer short wave station nearer Bandung. These communications direct with Europe and with the United States of America," and lower down he says:—"Such de-

velopments are far ahead of anything yet accomplished in the British Colonial Dependencies."

Military Contribution.

On page 12, item 33 of the Estimates, and on page 100 we notice some rather puzzling figures regarding Military Contribution.

For instance, the revised estimate for 1929, \$3,321,768 on page 12 is not repeated on page 100. Are we to understand that this latter figure and not the approved estimate for 1929, which appears as \$3,988,388 on both pages 12 and 100 is being paid for Military Contribution this year?

In connexion with Military Contribution, we should also like to know whether such Contribution is paid upon profits from the Colony's sales of investments. We submit that it is seriously open to question whether such profits ought to be subjected to Military Contribution.

Quarry Bay Road.

Seventy Foot Road Between Causeway Bay and Quarry Bay.—We see from the Estimates for Public Works Extraordinary (Item No. 18 on page 84) that a sum of \$15,000 is budgeted for in connexion with a small portion of this road.

The portion of the road from Ah King's Slipway to the South China Athletic Association Bathing House is one of the most difficult and dangerous roads in this Colony, and we consider that the continuation and completion of this road for the full distance between Causeway Bay and Quarry Bay should not only be taken in hand, but should be completed without further delay. In fact we regard it as most unfortunate that the work on this road should have been delayed for so long.

Sai Kung Road.

We notice, on page 88 of the Estimates (Item 110) that it is proposed to construct a new road from Kowloon City to Sai Kung at an estimated cost of about \$1,170,000.

Whilst we are of the opinion, that having regard to the great rapidity with which the Kowloon Peninsula is developing it is desirable to provide facilities for further development and expansion, we are of the opinion that there are a number of schemes far more pressing than the proposed Sai Kung Road, and which need putting in hand and completion before this proposed road is brought under consideration. Many of those schemes we are indicating to-day. For the above reasons, we are of the opinion that it is premature to proceed with the proposed Sai Kung Road.

It seems to us a complete fallacy to suppose that the opening up of motor-roads, with pleasant building-sites on them, must necessarily lead to building development, and in this connexion we need only point to the Tai Po Road, built thirty years ago, the Castle Peak Road, the short road over the hill to Repulse Bay and the Shek O Road.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

We see, from page 100 of the Estimates, that it is suggested that a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve should be created in this Colony and that in the coming year a sum of \$23,265 is there budgeted for as the first year's expenditure.

We are of opinion that the formation of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve may to a certain extent detrimentally affect the Volunteer Defence Corps, and that that Corps serve a far more useful and practical purpose.

We consider that the Royal Naval Reserve is unnecessary here and that naval work should be left to the Navy; and we shall vote against the item for its establishment in the Appropriation Bill for 1930. This item, apparently through inadvertence, does not include the sum of \$2,832, mentioned on page 100 of the Estimates, for the proposed personnel of that Reserve.

The sum now budgeted for is only a beginning, and doubtless a larger annual grant would be required in the not distant future.

Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Our railway to the border shows a better return than before, but it can hardly be regarded as a successful venture until such time as the Hankow Canton Railway is completed and the loop-line at Canton is built.

We desire to take this opportunity of assuring your Excellency that all sections of this community most heartily support you in your untiring efforts to maintain the most friendly relations with the Chinese Authorities in the neighbouring provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and also with the Chinese Central Government at Nanking.

We also trust that the rumoured negotiations for connecting Canton with Hongkong by telephone will prove successful, because every link which joins Hongkong to Canton is of mutual benefit to both places.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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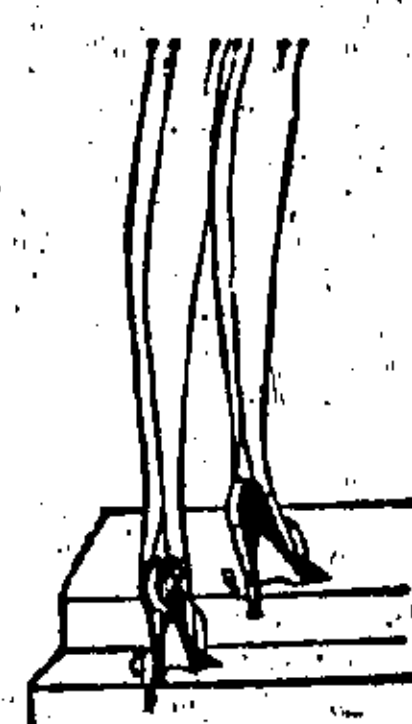
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AT THE MAJESTIC

NATHAN ROAD
KOWLOON."PHYSICAL" NOT
"FISCAL."AMUSING INCIDENT AT THE
SESSIONS.

The intricacies of the English language were responsible for a somewhat amusing misunderstanding.

ing at the Supreme Court this morning when Mr. Hing Shing Lo cross-examining a witness, asked whether one man had physical superiority over another one.

Sir Henry Gollan looked puzzled for a moment and asked counsel what he had said.

Mr. Hing Shing Lo said he had referred to "physical" superiority. Sir Henry Gollan:—Oh I thought you said "fiscal".

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chronic ailments.

DEBATE ON BUDGET OPENS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Loans.

It may well be asked how are all these schemes to be financed. We are of opinion that much as we may regret it, we have now arrived at the parting of the ways—we cannot continue to pay for the permanent works out of current revenue—posterity must contribute to the benefits posterity will receive. We are of opinion that although it may be possible to make economies in many directions, nevertheless current revenue is obviously insufficient and a carefully considered policy of municipal loans must be resorted to.

Treasurer's Memorandum on Revenue.

We notice a paragraph in the Treasurer's Memorandum on Revenue, which states that arrears of premia are due from the Kowloon Tong Estate and the Praya East Marine Lot Holders; and we should be glad to be informed what is the amount of the arrears of premia which is due from each of those bodies respectively.

In connexion with the Praya East Reclamation, we should like to know when the Government proposes to put up lights along Lockhart Road on that Reclamation, so as to enable motor vehicles to use that road at night as well as by day, between Arsenal Street and Percival Street, and thus to avoid entirely the tram route at night for that distance.

Various Items.

I will now bring this long speech to an end in the orthodox fashion, by firing off at the Government, on behalf of myself and my Unofficial Colleagues, a broadside of remarks and questions in regard to various items in the Estimates which have not yet been dealt with by me.

(1) On page 6 we notice an item "Carriage, Chair, etc., Licences \$230,000," and would suggest that, in future Estimates, it would be interesting to have a separate heading for motor vehicle licences instead of lumping them together with chair and ricksha licences.

(2) On page 9, in connexion with the item "Public Schools Fees," we would ask the Government to consider whether the fees charged in public schools ought not to be reduced.

(3) On page 9 we notice the item "Message Fees \$160,090." Does this mean wireless message fees, and, if so, why are the estimated receipts for 1930 less than those for 1929?

(4) On pages 19 and 20 we notice the items of \$2,000 and \$600 respectively for Afforestation in the Northern and Southern Districts of the New Territories respectively, and would suggest that in future years that expenditure might be doubled.

(5) In connexion with the Post Office (page 21) we suggest that the accommodation on the ground floor and in the basement is insufficient for its requirements.

(6) On page 27 what is the meaning of the sudden appearance of two items:—19 Coal for Offices, \$5,000; 20 Rent, light & water allowances for Slipway staff, \$2,934? Marine Surveyors' Dept.

(7) On page 27 we notice that, although the Government Marine Surveyors' Department already has 4 launches, namely, one steam-driven H.D. 3 and three motor-driven H.D. 6, 7 and 8, the Harbour Department is asking, in addition to the new motor-launch for the G.M.S. Department, now under construction, an additional motor-launch for this Department and also a new launch for the carriage of Stores and Relief.

In view of the fact that every shipyard in the Colony can now be reached by bus or tram, with a considerable saving of time over travelling by launch, and also that (see page 27) the Marine Surveyor and his 13 Assistant Surveyors receive conveyance allowance, the necessity for the use of launches by the G.M.S. Department is limited to the inspection of vessels lying afloat in the Harbour which are not numerous enough to warrant any increase in the number of launches allotted to the G.M.S. Office, beyond the four completed launches above referred to.

In these circumstances we suggest that the unfinished new motor-launch be utilized for other purposes to be determined later and that the second new motor-launch and the new steam-launch be not built at all, seeing that the Kau Sing, which (we understand) is capable of steaming at 9½ knots on one boiler, seems to be eminently suitable for stores and relief work.

We would ask that other sub-departments of the Harbour Department seem to have numerous launches under their control and that, if by chance, an additional launch is occasionally required by the G.M.S. Department, that Department ought to be able to obtain it, for the special occasion by applying to another sub-department in the Harbour Office.

Incidentally we are informed that the staff of Government Marine Surveyors has grown to such dimensions that it seems doubtful whether there is sufficient ship-building and ship repairing work now going on in the Colony to keep them all fully employed.

(8) On the same page 27 we notice the item "Training expenses of G.M.S. in England \$20,945."

We should like to know why the Government is to be held responsible for the training of the Government Marine Surveyors in England and also why the amount for such training has increased from \$7,200 in 1929 to \$20,945 in 1930.

(9) On page 30, we would ask for an explanation of the new item "Allowances to 17 Diesel Engineers at \$120 each."

(10) In connexion with the new item on page 34 "Inspection Officer (Fire Brigade) \$5,400," we should like to be informed as to the necessity for such an Inspection Officer and what duties he is to perform.

Picnic Loss.

(11) With regard to the item on page 68 "Launch to replace S.D.3, \$30,600," we understand that this launch was wrecked near the Potau Mun in returning from a picnic excursion, at Shek O—a very unusual route—and we should be glad to learn whether the Government has given instructions in order to prevent a repetition of such costly picnic proceedings at the expense of the revenue of this Colony.

(12) We should like particulars of the "Building grants \$60,000" (item 28 on page 63).

(13) On page 85, item 51 "Kowloon British School," we regret to see that the Government only proposes to spend in 1930 \$60,000 on this work out of a total sum of \$725,000 required to complete the school. Why is this?

(14) In connexion with item 57 on page 86 "Port works \$2,000," this suggested expenditure seems to us to be wholly inadequate in view of the need which has existed for many years past for the building of an arm to the Typhoon Refuge at Yau-mat, in order to ward off the damaging effects of a typhoon wind from the South.

We venture to hope that this work will, therefore, receive the early attention of the Government.

(15) In connexion with the Grants-in-aid, on page 101, my Honourable friend, Dr. Tso, desires us to draw attention to the fact that a grant-in-aid is urgently needed by the Mun Sang College which is the only Anglo-Chinese Middle School in Kowloon City.

Conclusion.

We have not attempted to deal with the recommendations of the Salaries Commission which are not included in the figures of the present Budget, because we presume that those recommendations will be later on brought before us by the Government in due form, by motion.

The European Members of this Council consider that the time has now arrived when an area of land should be set apart by the Government for the making of golf-links by members of the Chinese community. They understand that this will be one of the points referred to by the Senior Chinese Unofficial Member in his speech.

SIR SHOUSON CHOW.

Expense of the Colony's Administration.

The Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, said:

Sir.—The views I am expressing, with the exception of one given by way of personal explanation, are the joint views of the three Chinese members. The honourable senior unofficial member having so fully and ably represented the collective opinion of the unofficial members, it only remains for me to touch upon a few points affecting the Chinese principally.

In the Estimates of Revenue, we desire to call attention to the increase of \$400,000 in the item "Tobacco Duties" over the approved Estimates for 1929. We assume that the increase is due to the new scale of duties introduced in February last under the Tobacco Amendment Ordinance of 1929; and we hope—though we are by no means sanguine—that the anticipated revenue will be realized.

Representations have been made to us by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the Chinese tobacco trade, that under the amended scale of duties 75 cents per pound is now imposed on tobacco, irrespective of the quality, and that consequently the lower-grade Chinese tobacco cannot stand the competition of the higher grades tobacco, resulting in smuggling, of the result on an extensive scale. The effect of this could be a loss of legitimate trade in the lower-grade tobacco, with the loss of revenue to the Government.

In order to counteract this adverse factor we suggest that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports may make a thorough investigation into the matter in co-operation with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce who would, I am sure, be found only too willing to assist in every way they could.

The Mountain and Mahomet. Turning now to the Estimates of Expenditure, we express grati-

fication at the provision of \$50,000 for a Harbour Dispensary Launch. The boon to the large boat-population must be inestimable, particularly in the treatment of communicable diseases. It is a matter of common knowledge that the boat people are either indifferent to medical treatment, or unable to leave their craft and go ashore for treatment, in cases in which immediate medical attention is an urgent necessity. The floating population come into the scheme of things to a far greater extent than can be imagined from the angle of public health; and since the mountain cannot go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. The new scheme is therefore one that must have the support of all classes of the community.

Cuts Deplored.

The two items "Subsidies to Schools in the New Territories" and "Subsidies to the Elementary Vernacular Schools in Hongkong" in the Education Estimates show a decrease of \$5,000 each; and no explanation is given for the reduction. In the absence of any explanation we are unable to offer any intelligent comment on the matter, but speaking generally we consider that the subsidies hitherto provided are by no means too large.

We also note that on page 102 of the Estimates the grant in aid of the University School of Chinese is reduced from \$46,000 to \$40,000; but, again, no explanation is given. It would be interesting to know what has happened since the 1929 Estimates were framed to account for this reduction.

The honourable senior unofficial member has given the reasons for the unofficials' attitude in opposing the creation of a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. These reasons are that the Reserve may, to a certain extent, detrimentally affect the Volunteer Defence Corps; that the Reserve is unnecessary here; and that naval work should be left to His Majesty's Navy.

Retrograde Step.

In addition to these arguments, the Chinese members also consider it impolitic to embark on further military or naval expenditure, albeit such is specifically for defence purposes. At a time when the thoughts of all are concentrating on Universal Peace—it is somewhat disconcerting to find in the Estimates a comparatively large vote for the creation of a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. This, it seems to us, is a retrograde step; it is entirely alien to the spirit of international concord and fraternity, which is rapidly gathering weight and momentum. The clamour call is for the total abolition of war, and for the reduction of the weapons of destruction to a bare minimum required for police and defence purposes.

Would it not be a happy gesture for the Government, in this public manner, to abandon this Reserve Force, and thus demonstrate that even such a comparatively small though important, British Colony as Hongkong is completely at one with the British Empire in advancing by every means possible the works of peace—in the genuine and noble resolve to hasten the coming of that day when "Man to man the World o'er shall brothers be?"

The honourable senior unofficial member having already commented upon the overcrowded state of the Prison, I need only say a few words on the Female Prison. I am told that the accommodation is unsatisfactory, and that the lot of the female prisoners can be made less hard. Since Mrs. Southern and her helpers have undertaken the work of visiting this section of the Gaol, some improvement has been effected, and it is sincerely hoped that they will continue this good work, for which the Chinese community feel very grateful.

Old Custom and Health.

While we endorse the policy of the Government in developing the preventive side of the Medical Department's work, may we respectfully ask that that policy may be carried out in a liberal and sympathetic spirit, and with due regard to the susceptibilities of the people? Some medical men who may be highly qualified in their profession, and who may have the best intentions in the world, may be led by their enthusiasm, and zeal into the introduction of measures that are totally unsuitable for local conditions.

The Tung Wah Eastern Hospital is ready to be opened this year; but the Government, in the belief that it could not be for want of funds, has made no provision in the Estimates for 1930. We are happy to say that arrangements have been made whereby the maintenance of the Hospital is assured for two years, thus enabling it to be opened at the end of November next; and we therefore ask that the Government will be so good as to make a substantial grant to this most deserving and much needed institution. If it is inconvenient to make provision in the Estimates now, perhaps a supplementary vote could be taken

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YEE SANG FAT

when the time comes.
Golf and Playing Fields.

The honourable senior unofficial member has asked for the provision of more recreation grounds and open spaces. We strongly endorse this recommendation, because in the past this very necessary provision has unfortunately been neglected, particularly in the heart of the city.

Before the era of town-planning very little thought was taken by successive Administrations for the days when unhealthy congestion in the heart of the city would be severely and sorely felt as it is to-day. What has occurred on the Island should be made impossible on the mainland where rapid

development is going on almost from day to day. The Government would do well to earmark specific sites for the provision of these "lungs" which are so essential to the health of the people. We are aware of Your Excellency's personal sympathy with the need for recreation among all classes of the population, and we trust that you will see fit to instruct the Public Works Department to allot a piece of ground to the Chinese community for a golf-link; and, pending such allotment and completion of the link, to set aside certain days of the week for the playing of golf by Chinese on some of the existing recreation grounds.

The recent development in the

(Continued on Page 6.)



RHEUMATISM

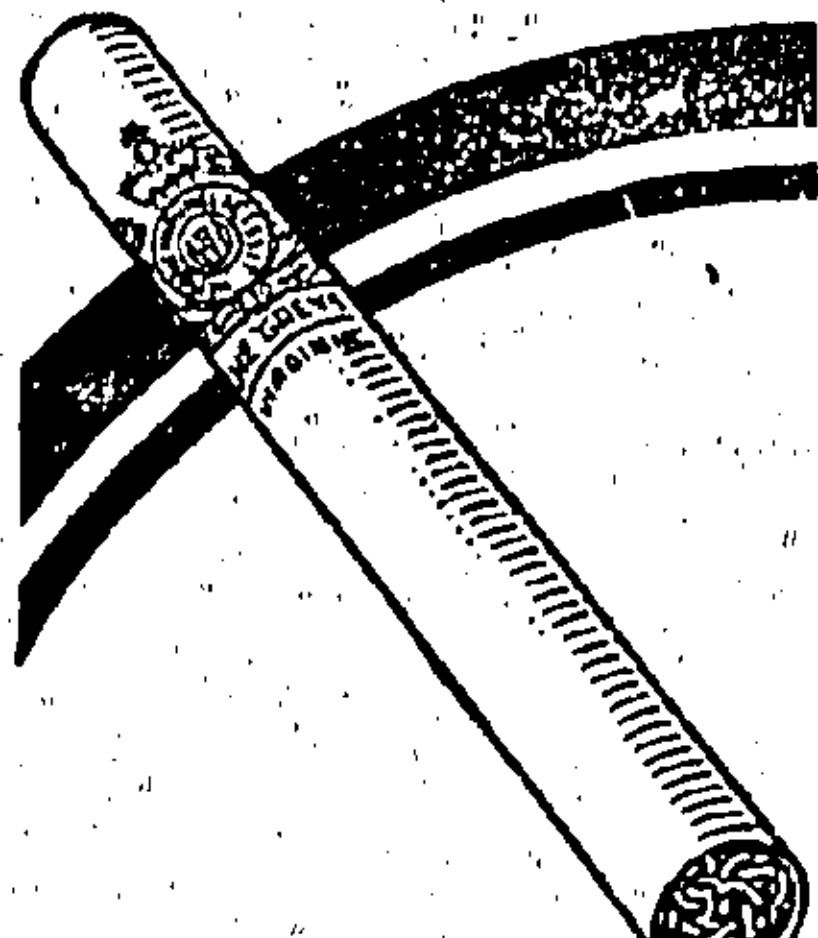
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DEBATE ON BUDGET OPENS.

(Continued from Page 8.)

realm of Sport by the Chinese has been well described as nothing short of marvellous. A well-developed body makes for greater efficiency in work, and experience has proven that the best workers among the young Chinese are those who have taken up sport of one kind or another with zest. To-day golf is not, as in time gone past, a luxury for the few, as witness the growth of municipal golf-courses throughout Great Britain. That example can well be adopted for the requirements of the population in which the Chinese element predominates to the extent of over 95 per cent.

The Water Problem.

Although the honourable senior unofficial member has dealt with the all-important question of waterworks at some length, we make no apology for expressing the views of the Chinese by way of amplification and emphasis.

When the 1929 Estimates were before this Council the Hon. Dr. Kotewell, speaking on behalf of the Chinese unofficials, offered some pertinent comments on the subject. I feel that I cannot do better than repeat some of his words. "The complaints we have heard this year," he said, "have been particularly bitter. While one may regret such bitterness, one cannot help sympathizing with the distress that it evokes it. The more intelligent classes know that there are things which are beyond human control. They also know the efforts made by the Government to secure a permanent augmentation of our water supply. But the people hearing the actual hardship cannot be expected to make fine distinctions. All that they know is that year after year, for many years, and sometimes more than once in the short period of a few months, they have to endure a restricted supply; and that, so far, no tangible evidence of the Government's endeavour to find a permanent remedy is in sight."

No one, sir, has challenged the accuracy or fairness of this statement; and since then the water situation has become worse—at least it became worse for a few months. The Government has on more than one occasion during the last two months expressed admiration and appreciation of the fortitude and patience shown by the Chinese community, and it is with pride that we share this sentiment. But patient though the people had been, I shudder to think what the consequence would have been, had not the rain come in such a timely way—just when the situation had become so bad, and the people's patience was on the verge of exhaustion. That rain was providential. Had the drought continued, a few more months the Colony's surplus balance which is so much needed for constructive and productive public works, would have been largely consumed by the emergency measures.

No Recurrence.

Sir, we cannot afford a recurrence of that most distressing condition. It must be prevented with all the means and energy at the command of the Government. All the permanent schemes should be decided upon, and then pressed on, with the greatest possible speed, without a single day's available delay. Any such delay would have an unfortunate reaction on the minds of the people and I know that Your Excellency will not permit it.

Until these schemes are completed, and until an adequate water supply is assured to the Colony, we ask that Your Excellency's policy in regard to wells may be interpreted in a liberal spirit by the departments concerned. The wells opened during the recent crisis have yielded results both material and psychological, which fully justified that policy. Your Excellency in your masterly review of the Colony's Waterworks, mentioned the possibility of abolishing the Rider-main system. If we do not take up this question to-day, we hope that it will not be thought that we acquiesce in the abolition. As a matter of fact, our mind is not made up, because we have not the facts before us to enable us to do so. We would like to have time to ascertain public opinion, and we ask that before the Government actually makes its decision it will give us full opportunity to debate the matter.

Budget Drafting Criticism.

From individual items I now turn to certain general features of the draft Estimates—the financial side of the Budget, and the method of its preparation. In making our remarks we do so in no carping spirit, but with the sole object of assisting the Government with some constructive suggestions.

In the draft Estimates the totals of Other Charges and Special Ex-

penditure are not shown separately, as they have been invariably shown until a few years ago. If anyone now desires to ascertain this information, he will have to make the calculation himself.

Again, until a few years ago, each department showed its own expenditure in a comprehensive form, that is, all expenditure pertaining to any one department was shown under that department. In the Estimates of the last two or three years this has not been the case. For example, if we turn to the first department under Estimates of Expenditure—the Colonial Secretary's Office—we find that the salaries of the Assistant Colonial Secretaries and of the junior clerks are not given under that head but are placed under "Caret Service," "Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff," and "Junior Clerical Service." This means that if one desires to find the total expenditure of a given department one has to look up no fewer than four different heads and two appendices, before one can arrive at the result.

We remember that when the 1926 Estimates were introduced, His Excellency Sir Edward Stubbs gave explanations for grouping all clerks under one head (see page 80 of Hansard 1925) but the unofficial members, not being quite enamoured of the innovation, expressed the following views (to be found on page 91 of the same Hansard) through their spokesman the late Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. "We note for the first time that all junior clerks now come under the definite heading of Junior Clerical Service. Whilst appreciating the explanation that this has been done for the sake of economy in time and labour, we are not fully satisfied that it is not preferable to debit these salaries to the various departments concerned, so that we may arrive at definite knowledge of the cost of running each department."

Reversion Urged.

The Government and the public have had four years' practical experience of this change, and in our view the result justifies the doubt entertained by the unofficial members at the time. We respectfully submit that for the reason we have given, public interests would be better served by a reversion to the old system of grouping all expenditure under each department concerned, even were a little more time and labour entailed thereby.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, in his speech introducing the Estimates now before us, said that "the notes in the draft Estimates will afford members of the Council much information on points of detail."

Scanty Notes.

The notes are very scanty, and in some departments are almost entirely absent. Reference to the Estimates of the Sanitary Department and the Public Works Department will bear out my statement. It is true that some notes are given in the "Abstract," but in order to facilitate reference such notes—and they should be fuller than they are in many cases—should also be shown in the body of the Estimates. If they are considered unnecessary as foot-notes in the Estimates, then they should not be given in some departments such as the Botanical and Forestry Department which rightly furnishes notes for every item showing a difference, however small. There should be uniformity in the method of presenting these Estimates which are presented to the public as one indivisible whole.

Administration Costs.

It is now my ungrateful task to offer a few remarks on the ever-increasing expenses of the Colony's administration. Last year, as the spokesman for the unofficial members of this Council, I had the honour to draw attention to expenditure increasing at what we called an alarming rate. The same comment seems to be more than ever called for. We feel that we would be failing in our duty as representatives of the Chinese who form the bulk of the population, if we were to let this matter pass without calling attention to it.

The unofficials pointed out in 1928 that Personal Emoluments alone showed the enormous increase of \$843,134 in the draft Estimates for 1929. In the Estimates now under consideration the net increase in Personal Emoluments, including Rent Allowances and High Cost of Living Allowances under Miscellaneous Services, is \$680,543. Of this amount the item "New Posts" accounts for \$396,520, after after savings in the abolition of posts have been allowed for.

Sir, this expenditure seems far too large, following as it does the enormous increases sanctioned for 1929. Even taking into account the increases necessitated by the addition to the staff of the Medical and Police Departments, we have the feeling that expenditure has been increasing at a rate not altogether commensurate with the increase in the work of administration.

If expenditure continued at the present rate, the Government

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would very soon have to resort to additional taxation which, to repeat the words of the unofficial members uttered through me last year, is a contingency which the Colony is not in a position to stand without the most serious effects on its trade—effects which would have immediate reaction on the public finances as well as on the general prosperity of the Colony.

Personal Expenditure.

In making these remarks I desire to offer an explanation of my own position. It may be asked why, while on the one hand, as a member of the Salaries Commission, I have made recommendations for an increase of salaries, etc., which would amount to about \$1,300,000 a year, I am, on the other hand, unfavourably commenting on the Government expenditure. My position would be clear, if a little thought were given to it. I maintain that it is one thing to pay an employee well, whether he is serving the Government or a private concern, and quite another to increase the personnel when it may not be justified by the volume of work performed.

Having discharged our duty as representatives of the largest section of the tax-payers, I have pleasure in tendering to the Government the thanks of the Chinese community for the sympathy, energy and promptitude with which it adopted measures to deal with the recent water situation.

Tribute to His Excellency.

We are under a special debt of gratitude to Your Excellency for the very ready manner in which you met the appeals of the community, and for the solicitude regard you evinced for the sufferings of the poor in those trying days. The public is no less grateful to you, sir, for the statesmanlike and marvellously successful way in which you have preserved the friendly relations with our great neighbour, notwithstanding the change of administration that has recently taken place in Canton. Your Excellency has, indeed, passed through another year of extremely arduous work and great anxiety, and I know that I am voicing the sentiments of all sections of the community when I express the wish that the short holiday which Your Excellency is about to take may give you renewed health and reinforced vigour.

COLONY'S FUTURE NEEDS.

Striking Survey by Hon. Mr. Shenton.

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton said: Your Excellency—I have listened with great interest to the Honourable Colonial Secretary's review of the Colony's finances. Hongkong, the great Emporium of the Far East, has, as it were, completed its annual stock-taking, and is now able to take a review of the past.

consider its present financial position and enter into arrangements for its future. A surplus of \$7,712,265 assets over liabilities is, on the face of it, a most satisfactory position, and one with which any Board of Directors would be before their shareholders with unalloyed feelings of pride and confidence.

On the spur of the moment I have similar feelings, but will they stand searching inquiries—can we go before the tax-payers of the Colony and say "the finances of the Colony have in the past been administered to the best advantage," or is the Colony rather in the position of one who has year by year sold his war, spent most of his profits, and kept the balance, but is without sufficient wares to do future successful trading—in other words, have the Government in the past so operated the Colony's finances as to keep up with the times and the progress of the Colony or are we now faced with large capital expenditure which we shall have difficulty in meeting; is our stock in trade or some of it either out of date or beyond repair?

Serious Consideration.

On a careful retrospect of the position I am convinced that the matter is one for most serious consideration—in fact I go so far as to say that to bring our stock in trade up-to-date will require the expenditure of very large sums. How are we going to provide for this?

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary tells us that the Government has adopted a forward policy in its Budget for 1930 admittedly, he says, in services rather than in material works. I have scanned the draft Estimates and the Public Works Extraordinary Report for support of this forward policy and can only say I can find little support for his statement. Taking the draft Estimates as a whole, I describe the general position to be that nothing more than ordinary current expenditure and usual development work has been provided for—nothing more than one would ordinarily expect to see in any normal year. Certain minor public works are provided for, but they would occur in any normal year.

Crying Needs of Colony.

Many of the great crying needs of the Colony are not even mentioned; in fact, I find, in the words of the Honourable Colonial Secretary, that none of "my favourite schemes" have been included. I omit, of course, the water question because that is a matter which must be put in a category by itself and has already been fully dealt with. It needs no further comment from me, save that no effort can be too great to avert a recurrence of the crisis we experienced this year.

(Continued on Page 12.)

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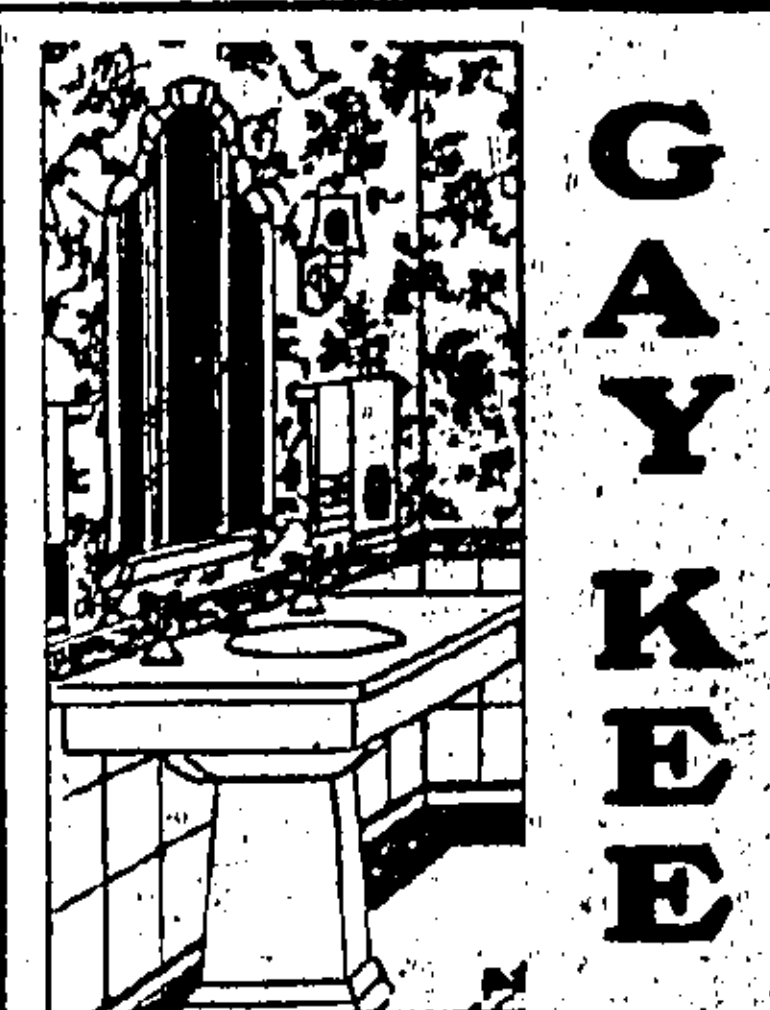
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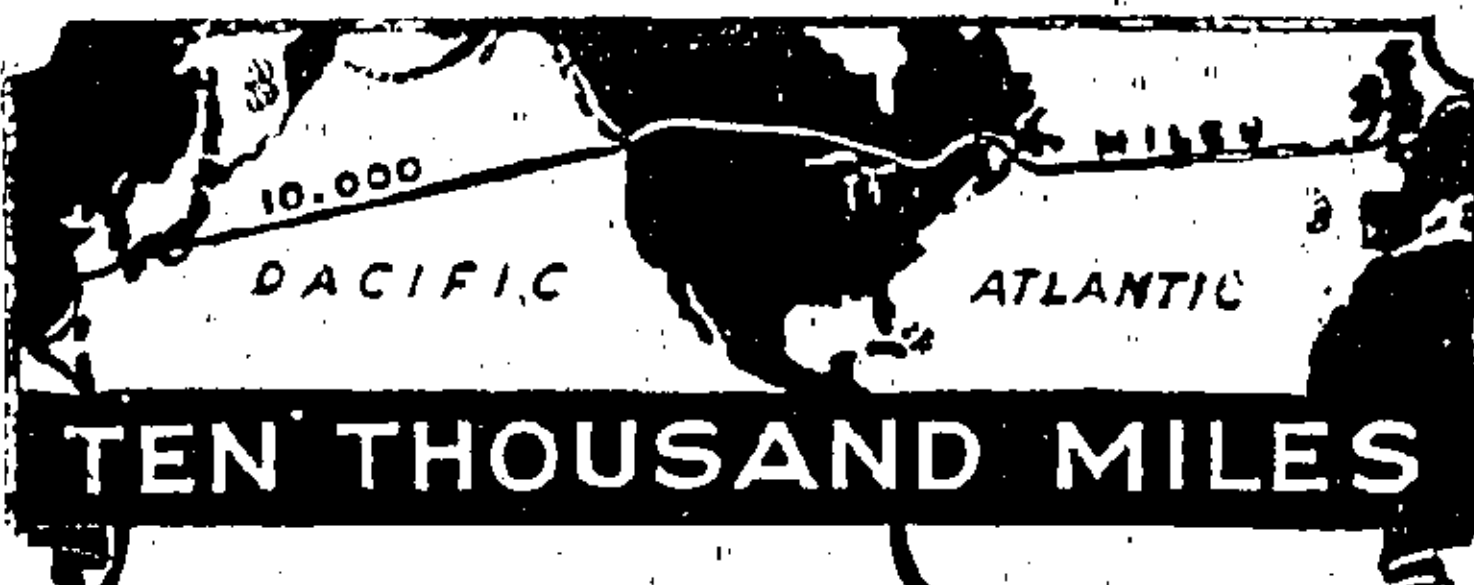
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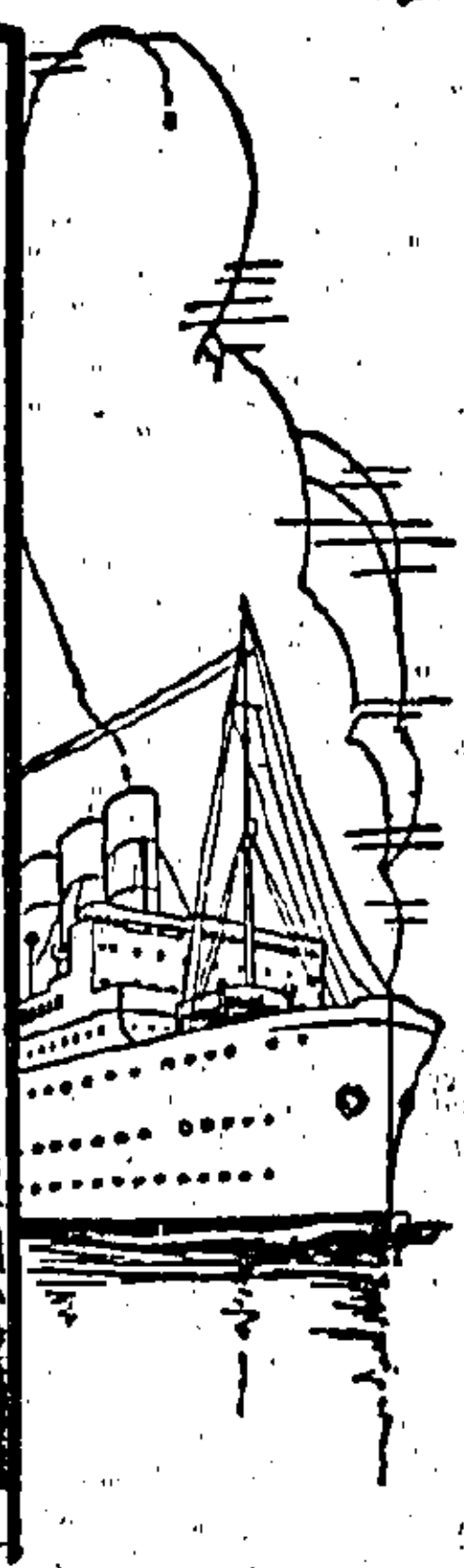


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VOLUNTEER FUNDS.

CLERK CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION.

The case against So King-man, a Government clerk, charged with misappropriation of Volunteer Corps funds, was opened before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

There are five counts in the indictment, these being the misappropriation of sums totalling \$345.75 by means of forged cheques, the embezzlement of another item of \$21.85, uttering a forged receipt, and the possession of a forged die.

Mr. F. H. Loseby represented the defendant in place of Mr. M. K. Lo, who had appeared in previous proceedings.

In outlining the case, Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P., said the accused was employed at Volunteer Headquarters as a clerk. Amongst his duties were that of preparation of accounts and of filling up the bodies of cheques, the Department making it a custom of issuing cheques in payment of bills exceeding \$10.

It appears that sometime early this year, cheques enumerated in the charges, which were issued to three different Chinese firms, got into the possession of the accused by some means which was not very clear but which he (Mr. Murphy) would prefer to leave to Major Wolfe-Murray, the Adjutant of the Volunteer Corps, to explain when it came to his turn to give evidence in the case.

Forged Chops.

The cheques appear then to have been cashed by some person other than the representatives of those firms, and it was the case for the Crown that the accused himself forged the endorsements and chops of these firms on the back of the cheques and thus obtained payment from the Bank. "Forgery as defined by the law," observed Mr. Murphy, "is also con-

stituted by the forged signatures or endorsements on the backs of the cheques and by the application of forged chops." He explained that beyond these, there was nothing wrong with the body of the cheques or with the signatures at the foot.

A fourth firm was also involved in the matter of the cheques, but Mr. Murphy indicated that its exclusion from the charges would not seriously affect the case. He would, however, call witnesses from this firm to give evidence insofar as such evidence would tend to prove a system adopted in connexion with the defalcations.

Pharmacy Paid Twice.

Regarding the last charge of embezzlement of a single item of \$21 odd, Mr. Murphy said that apparently last year certain bills due to the Pharmacy were paid twice, but that later a letter was sent by that firm to Volunteer Headquarters pointing out the mistake, and inviting the Department to collect the refund. This was on August 14. A short time before his arrest the accused was alleged to have gone round to the Pharmacy, collected the refund, but failed to turn it over to the Department.

Information subsequently received by the police led to a careful scrutiny of the vouchers and receipted bills retained on these Government accounts at the Colonial Treasury. Armed with these, the police went to two of the three firms concerned, and were informed that these firms had not been paid, while the cheques with their alleged endorsements were at the same time repudiated. The frauds were made possible by the fact that these firms were, in no

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hurry for payment, and did not press for it, except in the case of the Wing Shun Steam Launch Company, which sent in a letter on August 28.

Tried to Escape.

The next call by the police was made at Volunteer Headquarters, where the accused was found still in his office, with the Adjutant of the Corps, Major Wolfe-Murray, present.

The accused was called outside by one of the police officers, whilst another officer went in to see the Adjutant. The accused took advantage of the opportunity and made an attempt to get away, but was captured after a short chase culminating at a spot outside the Cathedral. He was then escorted to his home at No. 1, Kwong Ning Street, Wanchai, and there the police found rubber stamps and chops bearing the names of the firms in question. Another stamp bearing the name of the Wing Shun firm was also found in his office at Volunteer Headquarters. Evidence was then called, and Mr. B. P. Massey, an assistant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, gave formal testimony as to the receipt of cheques forming the subject matter of the charges.

Representatives of the Wing Shun Steam Launch Company, the Kwong Hing ship chandlers, and the Wing Yick firm of contractors were next called, and they declared that the signatures, endorsements and chops on the backs of the cheques were not theirs.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

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CHANGTE TAIPING CHANGTE TAIPING	11th October	18th October

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Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
Kitsano Maru ... Saturday, 21st Sept.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
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TO OSAKA via AMOI, MOI & KOBE	Yatsang	Wed. 2nd Oct at 10 a.m.
	Namsang	Sun. 22nd Sept at 7 a.m.
	Yuenang	Tues. 1st Oct at 10 a.m.
TO SINGAPORE PENANG & CALCUTTA	Suisang	Tues. 15th Oct at 10 a.m.
	Kumsang	Fri. 25th Oct at 7 a.m.
	Hosang	Thurs. 26th Sept at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Kutsang	Fri. 4th Oct at 3 p.m.
	Hinsang	Mon. 30th Sept at noon.
	Mausang	Thurs. 10th Oct at 10 a.m.
TO TIENTSIN via WEI-HAI-WEI, CHIPING & NEWCHING	Chiping	Tues. 24th Sept at 10 a.m.
	Cheongshing	Fri. 4th Oct at 10 a.m.

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Steamship "GLENIFFER"		25th Dec.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"		19th Sept.
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"		28th Sept.
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"M.S. FORMOSA"	2nd October
----------------	-------------

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CHINESE LOAN SERVICE.

A GRADUAL PAYMENT
OF ARREARS.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

The Finance Ministry in a statement declares:

"The instructions of the National Government on September 28, 1928, for allocation to each salt revenue district of a fixed quota for service of the salt loans, has been carried into effect, and reports by the Chief Inspectors show that the required amounts are now being regularly remitted, while arrears accumulated in certain districts are also being made up. The necessary reforms in the Salt Department, such as improvement in the preventive service, arrangements for facilitating transportation, and a reduction of local surtaxes, have been meeting with success."

"In addition to the salt duty proper, various surtaxes which have sprung up in the last few years have now been consolidated with the salt duty and collected by the Salt Inspectorate."

The statement continues that the Government has arranged to pay this month coupons Nos. 41 and 42, due in March, 1929, and September, 1929, on the Anglo-French Loan of 1908, and also an instalment of the principal of a quarter million sterling due in September, 1928.

The Crisp Loan coupon No. 32 due in September, 1928, is being paid in September, 1929, making a total of \$9,600,000 paid out by the salt revenue in 1929 for the salt loans service.

"The improved position of the salt revenue now enables the Ministry not only to make provision for payment of one year's obligations annually, but also to adopt the following plan to take care of arrears."

For the Anglo-French Loan there will be one payment of principal in 1930 and two payments in 1931, therefore all the arrears to bondholders will be paid up by December, 1931.

As for the Crisp Loan, the next four interest coupons will be paid quarterly during 1930, bringing up to date the interest by the end of that year.

After the arrears of principal of the Anglo-French Loan have been paid up, from the beginning of 1932 the arrears of principal on the Crisp Loan are to be paid, according to the following schedule:

In 1932, two instalments of principal corresponding to payments due in September 1928 and September 1929.

In 1933, two instalments corresponding to payments due in September 1930 and September 1931.

In 1934, two due in September 1932 and September 1933, as well as the regular 1934 instalment.

In June, 1929, the Government paid a salt contribution of Taels 950,000 due in June 1928 for service of the Hukuang Loan, and in July, 1929, a supplementary payment of \$180,000 to complete the payment of the Hukuang Loan coupon.

The present plan provides that, until the arrears of the salt contribution to the Hukuang Loan have been paid, similar supplementary payments shall be made so that the coupon can be paid in June yearly, therefore the present plan provides for the regular annual payment ordered by the Government on September 26, 1928, and additionally provides for clearing up the arrears of the Anglo-French and Crisp Loans, and Hukuang Loan, so far as the latter is a charge on the salt revenue.—*Reuter*.

LOCAL RADIO.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST
PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast from the Government Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. to-day on 350 metres:

5.30-6.30 p.m. Programme of European Music, (H. M. V. Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.).
"The Choral Symphony," (No. 9 in D Minor, Op. 125) Beethoven, Played by the Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Choir.
Soloists:—Elsie Siddaby (Soprano), Nellie Walker (Contralto), Walter Wildop (Tenor), Stuart Robertson (Bass).

Conducted by Albert Coates.
1st Movement—Allegro non troppo.
2nd Movement—Scherzo.
3rd Movement—Adagio and Andante.
4th Movement—Presto, Finale.
7.45 p.m. Evening weather report.
8 p.m. Evening Programme of Chinese Music, relayed from Messrs. Sincere Co., Ltd. Programme consists of music and singings given by the well-known amateur musicians of Chung Sing Charitable Society and the staffs of Messrs. Sincere Co.
10.30 p.m. Close down.

CHINA AND POLAND.

NEW TREATY OF EQUALITY
SIGNED YESTERDAY.

Nanking, Sept. 18.

The Sino-Polish Treaty of Industry and Commerce and Navigation was signed this afternoon. The treaty, which consists of twenty-two articles, is not being published until approved by the Chinese and Polish Governments.

It is stated to be the first treaty concluded, since the establishment of the National Government, on basis of full equality and reciprocity.

It is understood that in the treaty the Polish Government agrees to relinquish extraterritoriality. The Polish Charge d'Affaires is establishing a permanent office at Nanking.—*Reuter*.

MURDER OF BISHOP.

LEGATION COUNCILLOR TO
MAKE INVESTIGATIONS.

Peking, Sept. 18.

Baron Guillaume, Councillor of the Belgian Legation, has left for Hankow by train, en route to Ichang, where he will investigate the murder of Bishop Jans and two of his colleagues.

The French Legation has received a wire from Dr. C. T. Wang in response to the protest against the murders in Ichang stating that "all necessary measures have been taken in order that the culprits shall be found and submitted to exemplary punishment."—*Reuter*.

mentary payments shall be made so that the coupon can be paid in June yearly, therefore the present plan provides for the regular annual payment ordered by the Government on September 26, 1928, and additionally provides for clearing up the arrears of the Anglo-French and Crisp Loans, and Hukuang Loan, so far as the latter is a charge on the salt revenue.—*Reuter*.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

From LEITH, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

The Steamship, "RENAVON"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 4th October 1929 or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No fire insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,
GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1929.

ROLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN.
(ROLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE.)

From AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GENO AND ANTWERP.

The Steamship, "GEMMA"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd September, 1929, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 21st September, 1929, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, Hongkong.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
General Agents.
Hongkong, September 18, 1929.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

CONCERT ARRANGED FOR
NELSON DAY.

Service men, their families and friends, will have the opportunity of hearing a first-class variety concert on Nelson Day, October 21st, at the Lee Theatre, at a remarkably low charge. Tickets, 20 cents per head, to include the concert and tram trip to and from the Theatre, will be issued, and will be on sale later at the Cheer-O Y.M.C.A., the Seamen's Institute and among Service details and units.
The concert is being arranged by the local branch of the Navy League, and there will also be \$2 and \$1 seats.

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*KARMALA	9,128	12th Oct.	M'les, L'don, Hull, R'dm & A'werp
*MIRZAPORE	6,715	16th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & B'ban
*KALYAN	9,144	26th Oct.	M'les, L'don, Hull, R'dm & A'werp
*NAGORE	5,283	2nd Nov.	M'les, L'don, Hull, H'bg., B'ban & A'werp

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TILAWA	10,006	9th Oct.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	24th Oct.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,949	27th Oct.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
SHIRALA	9,841	8th Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	18th Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
		8th Dec.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

*ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thura, Island, Townsville, B'bane
NELLORE	6,853	1st Nov.	Sydney and Melbourne.
TANDA	6,956	29th Nov.	

*Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and

Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Kobe, Cebu, Kulsambung, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
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The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

NELLORE	6,853	24th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KALYAN	9,144	27th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TALAMBA	8,018	1st Oct.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
DELTA	8,097	7th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TAKADA	6,949	7th Oct.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
ARAFURA	5,000	8th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 24 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
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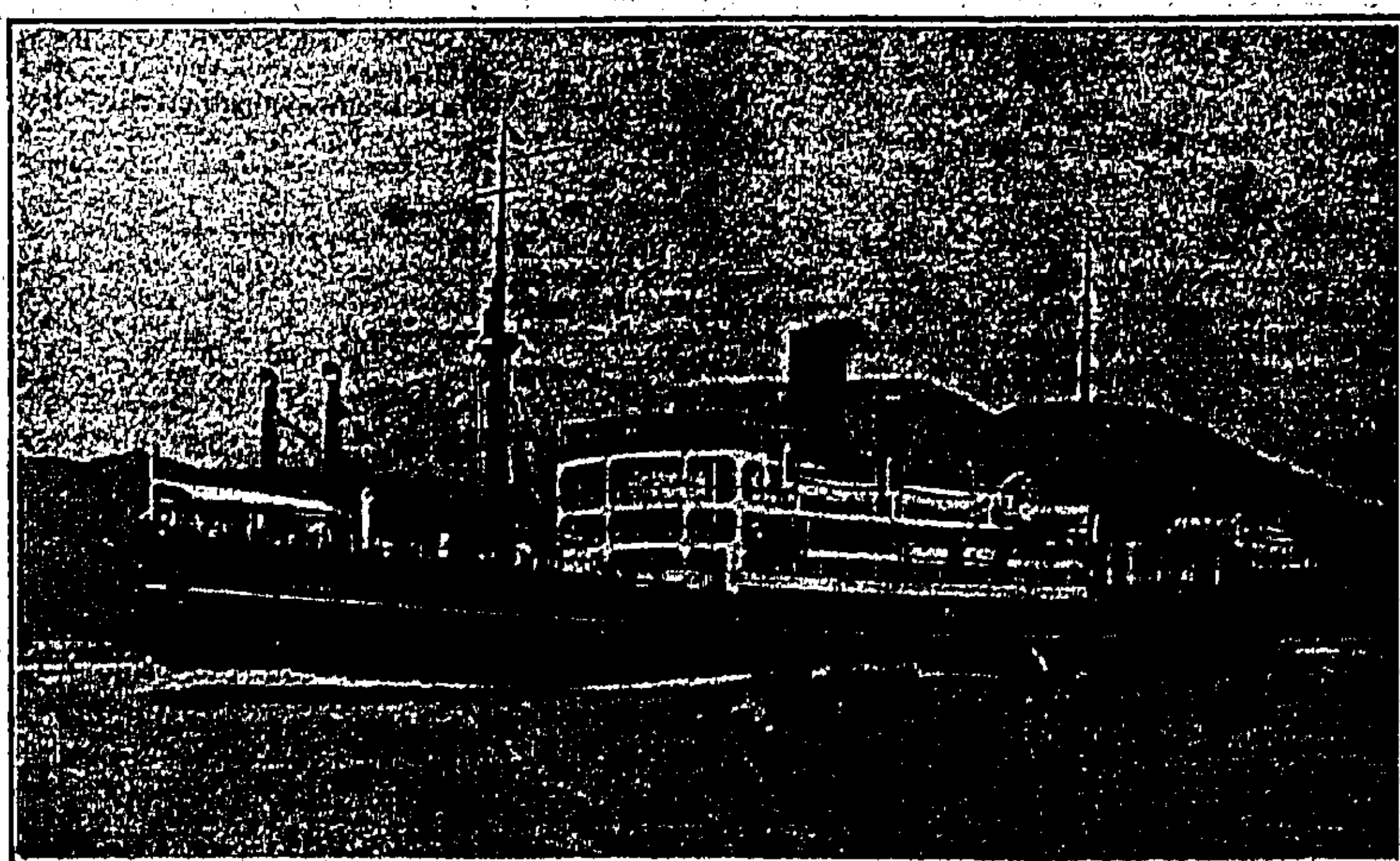
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DEBATE ON BUDGET OPENS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary consoles us with the fact that we can finance the contemplated increases in the Estimates without recourse to increased taxation, a very satisfactory state of affairs, but it certainly appears to me having regard to the general tenor of the Estimates that such cannot be the position much longer. I will not dwell on the water question, Government Civil Hospital, the Gaol, the Playing Grounds, Port Facilities, markets, the uncompleted part of the 70 feet road between Causeway Bay and Talkeo Sugar Factory, Aviation and Broadcasting; they have already been dealt with by the Honourable the Senior Member, but I have in addition, a number of my favourite schemes, and I will now deal with what I regard as some of our most pressing needs in "this, the most progressive and up-to-date Colony of the British Empire."

Our City Hall.

Are we proud of our City Hall? True it was an appropriate building 40 to 50 years ago and the Colony must still be grateful to a generous Government and public men who provided the site and building. Is it, at all in keeping with the present requirements of the Colony? Recently His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited the Colony and the Theatre being the most central position was chosen for his official reception—unfortunately the space is so limited that many were unable to receive invitations, almost to the extent of causing general dissatisfaction on such an auspicious occasion.

The floors of the reception halls have to be shored up whenever a public reception or entertainment is given—the public library and museum must be the cause of disappointment to any visitor who happens to be passing through the Colony.

The late Sir C. P. Chater, for many years a member of this Council, left a very interesting and valuable collection of pictures depicting the Colony's history from the earliest times, and also a collection of china representing a life work, but we have nowhere to house these generous gifts. Surely the time has come when a suitable City Hall Theatre and Assembly Rooms must be provided?

I notice that we contribute the sum of \$1,200 per annum to the City Hall (item 21 on page 101), a very small contribution.

Vehicular Ferry.

Year after year, the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce refer in their annual report to the need of a Vehicular Ferry between the Island and Kowloon. The Public Press constantly refers to it. Are we any nearer the acquisition of such a means of communication which appears to be only too obvious and which must have a most beneficial effect on the whole Peninsula? What is our position? It appears to me to be a disgrace to the community that it is impossible to get a motor-vehicle from the Island to the mainland or vice versa between the hours of 7 p.m. and 9 a.m. and then only by very antiquated means and laborious methods—a mere sop to the public.

Sessional papers have been issued but we seem no nearer a solution. Is it that Government's terms are so exacting or is it that no cut and dried policy has yet been formulated? Is it a Government obligation like a road or is it a matter for private enterprise?

Road to Canton.

How many more years shall we be talking of the motor road to Canton? Rumour has it that the contract for the construction of the motor road in Chinese Territory to our boundary has already been given out and I have myself seen the pegging out, close to our own boundary. We are, however, almost entirely in the dark as to the position.

Home For the Infirm.

Hongkong is a great international port and as such there is a constant stream of individuals looking for employment. Some are attracted by the prospects of possible work, some because they are unable to get work elsewhere. There is also another class, who cease to become employable. The able-bodied are found employment by the General Charities Organisation, the Hongkong Benevolent Association and other charities but it is of the last class I now speak. It is impossible to find work for them. They wander between the Sailors' Home and the Hongkong Benevolent Association and often through no fault of their own become a charge on the Colony. They are of various nationalities and, as far as possible, they should be repatriated, but there is still a residue for whom a refuge should be provided. We have no old age pensions or insurance. They are nevertheless an obligation of the Colony.

Factory Legislation.

The Colony is slowly but surely becoming, for various reasons,

a manufacturing centre. The probabilities are that it will substantially increase in the not distant future. This carries with it in those days certain Government obligations to see that the factories are conducted according to modern hygienic methods and operated on proper lines. The Report of the Inspector of Factories (Annex B) to the Report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for last year is illuminating and clearly indicates a case for further investigation. The time is not far off when more advanced factory legislation and largely increased factory inspection will have to be taken in hand but this possibly has already received your Excellency's consideration.

Widows & Orphans Pensions.
I cannot help mentioning the financial position of the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund.

As far as I can find no fund has been set apart to meet these liabilities. We collect the subscriptions and pay them into our current account and use them as the revenue of the Colony. I find on page 11 of the Estimates the sum of \$19,000 is expected to be received next year.

A provident fund of this nature should, in my opinion, be absolutely secure and should be kept separate and apart as a Trust Account. I believe there was a time when there was a separate fund for widows and orphans but this has long since been merged in the Colony's general funds.

The Colony may at some future time be called upon to make a capital provision for these liabilities.

University.

I see there are two grants to the University, one of \$50,000 and the other of \$40,000 (items 25 and 26 on page 102 of the Estimates). The University serves a most useful purpose not only as an educating factor but in providing the Colony with useful citizens. I am sometimes inclined to wonder whether either this Government or the commercial concerns of this Colony avail themselves sufficiently of the facilities which our University provides. It appears to me there must be many positions which our University graduates could fill with ease and possibly distinction.

My personal opinion is that our contribution to the University is wholly insufficient.

The conception that the University is a luxurious appendage to the ordinary educational course still lingers here, though it has been entirely abandoned in England. Universities are no longer the preserves of the intellectual rich but are accepted as an integral part of the community's life. They are expected to perform a social service for the whole surrounding district by maintaining and improving the cultural standards, by providing a steady stream of highly educated men and women for the various professions and commerce and by increasing the sum of human knowledge.

Pertinent Facts.

There also seems to be an impression abroad that because a University accepts Government assistance it must of necessity sacrifice its dignity and lose its independence. If that were so, then there is not a University in Great Britain that can command respect. They have had to ask for a substantial dole which has been the more readily granted because of the very important part the modern University must play. This Government aid too has been given without imperilling the autonomy of these institutions in England; for there has been no interference of any kind on the part of the Government as appears from the very interesting speech of the Right Honourable H. A. L. Fisher in his centenary address at University College London in April 1927.

Up to the conclusion of the Great War, the Oxford and Cambridge Universities did not require Government financial assistance, but at the conclusion of the War it was found that they would not be able to continue their activities as in the past unless substantial Government financial assistance was granted, and this applied even more to the other Universities.

Royal Commission.

A Royal Commission was appointed presided over by the Right Honourable Mr. Asquith in the year 1919—as a result of which very large Government grants were made, and to-day roughly the Government provides, either direct or through local authorities, 50% of the revenue of Oxford University, 45% of the revenue of Birmingham University, 70% of the revenue of Bristol University, and 60% of the revenue of Leeds University. In fact out of the total income of the Universities of Great Britain about 50% is contributed by either Government or local authorities.

The conclusion that follows from an examination of these facts is that this Colony must accept the Hongkong University as an integral and essential part of its education scheme and must

give it that adequate support which would justify us in continuing to call it a University on the English model. The minimum annual sum which the Government should contribute to the University is \$200,000.

I hope your Excellency's efforts on behalf of the University to obtain an allocation of part of the Boxer Indemnity moneys may yet be successful. In the field of education what better cause could be found?

Appalled.

Such being the vista we have before us, can it be wondered that one is appalled at the large expenditure of money that lies before us? *Nil mortalius ardui est.* Some of the propositions call for immediate adoption. They can no longer be delayed. Some may possibly be held in abeyance for a little longer but as surely as night follows day all must eventually be taken in hand.

KOWLOON PROBLEMS.

Hon. Mr. Braga on Municipal Matters.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga said:—Your Excellency—My remarks on the Budget will be limited almost exclusively to matters concerning Kowloon. They are not intended to dilate upon the numerous subjects involving heavy expenditure making up the Budget for 1930. That ground has been very fully and very ably covered by the Honourable Senior Unofficial Member as the Unofficial spokesman on this occasion. It is matters of so-called municipal interest with which I am at the moment principally concerned.

Conspicuous among the omissions from the list of Public Works Extraordinary—which the Honourable Colonial Secretary in his Budget speech described as "that very popular vote to which members of the public are inclined to turn first to see whether their own favourite schemes have been included"—is any reference to the Kowloon Tong market. This omission has been alluded to by the Senior Unofficial Member this afternoon. Permit me, Sir, to point out that the failure to include the Kowloon Tong Market in the list of public works may be regarded as a slight on, and scant consideration for, the gentlemen who have the honour of representation on the Sanitary Board. Moreover, provision for a market in Kowloon Tong was forcefully urged in this Council in a speech last year by the Hon. Mr. Shenton. Hope was raised that Kowloon Tong residents would soon be given their market when reference was made to the subject by the Colonial Secretary in his Budget last year. This is what the official spokesman said:—"In New Kowloon, market extensions hold a prominent place. Shamshui, Kowloon City, and Kowloon Tong all receiving an allocation." And the result is like unto the answer of St. James: "It is even a vapour that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away."

The Estimates Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Board, on which I was privileged to serve this year, recommended to the Government the erection of a public market within the Kowloon Tong Estate. Later at a meeting of the Full Board on the 23rd July, 1929, a motion was unanimously adopted approving the proposal. When it is remembered that the question of public markets is peculiarly within the province of the Sanitary Board to consider, the rejection of the Board's recommendation to the Government is difficult of satisfactory explanation to those outside the secret councils of the Government.

Children's Playground.

In the opinion of residents of Tsim Sha Tsui, another matter of more or less urgency calls for immediate attention on the part of the Government. I refer to the children's playground. This also has been sympathetically touched upon by the Senior Unofficial Member. Residents of Kowloon begin almost to despair that children across the harbour will ever be considered worthy of the solicitude of Government in the provision of a suitable ground in a convenient locality where children could run and play about within an area free from the objectionable features to be found in the railed-in portion of the railway ground on Chatham Road dignified with the name of a "Children's Playground."

In the senior morning newspaper of the 10th September will be found a plaintive appeal on behalf of the children of Kowloon. I should not be surprised if it be that of some British mother vainly pleading for an amelioration of a condition not too creditable to the Colony in the matter of playgrounds at Kowloon. A brief extract from that letter may serve some useful purpose if, perchance, it escaped notice from those to whom the letter was designed to appeal. The writer condemned last year's saving of \$22,000 on

(Continued on Page 4.)

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